Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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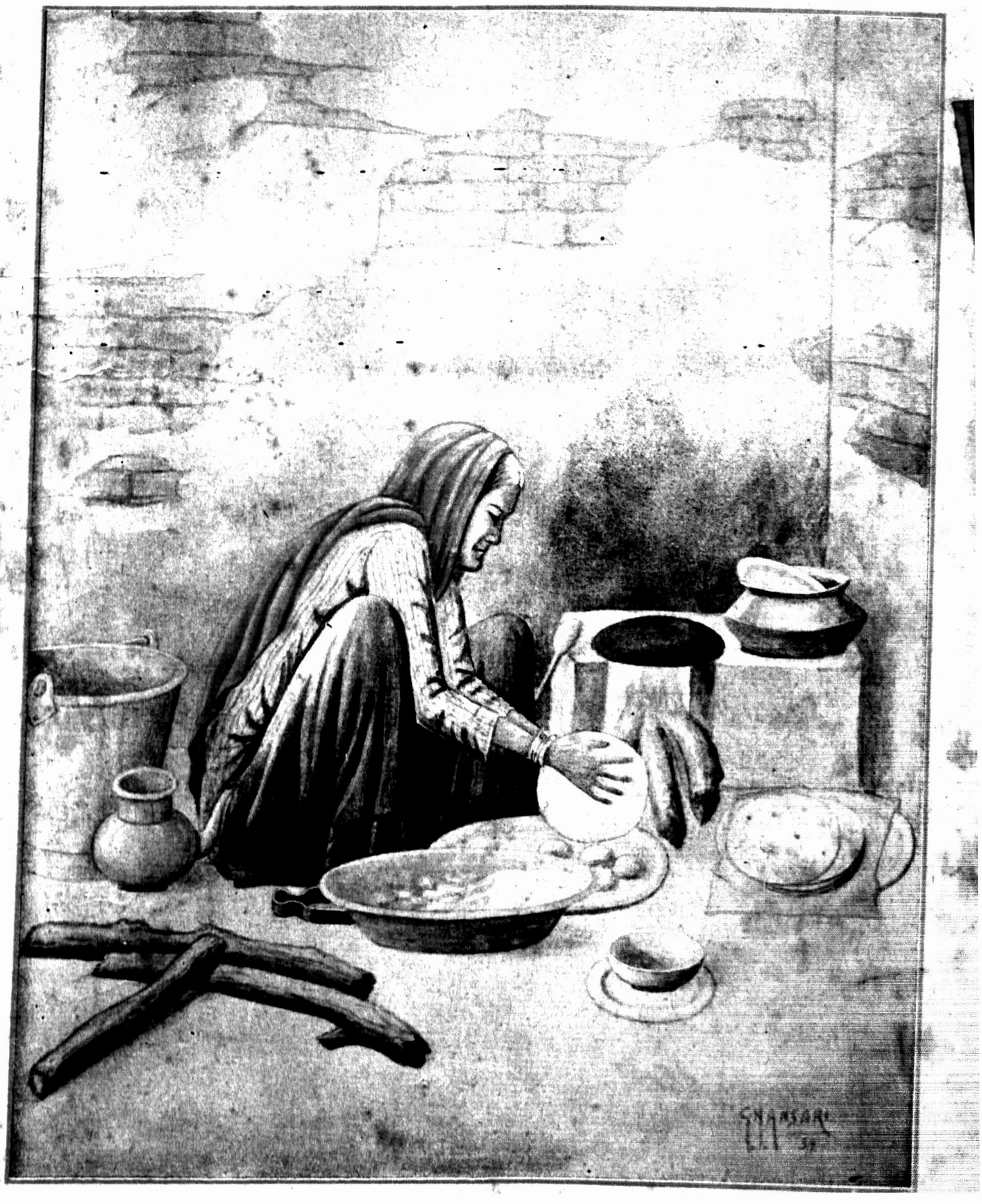
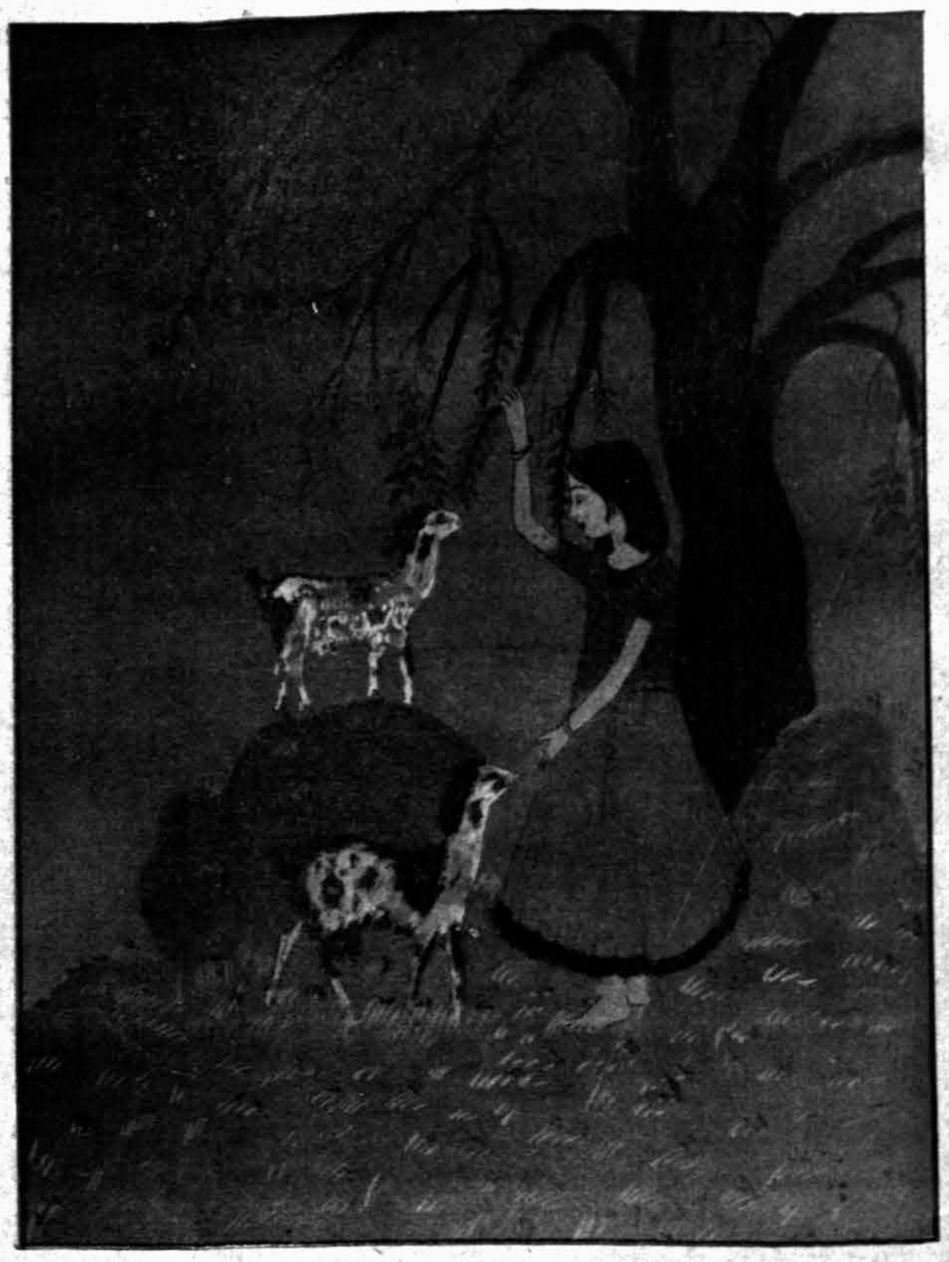
IN THE KITCHEN



Indian Child Art

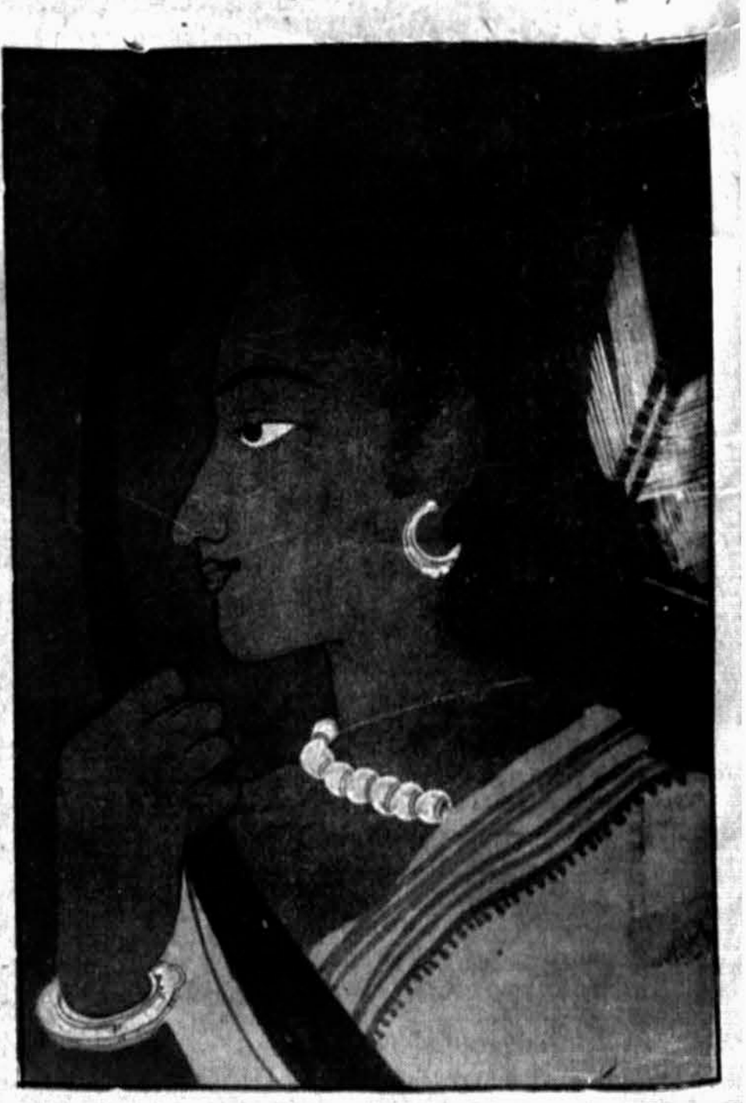


(By Miss Sushila Jhaveri, VI Std., age 11).

(By Miss Padma Jhaveri, VII Std., age 14).

(By Miss Vanlila Patel, IX Std., age 15).

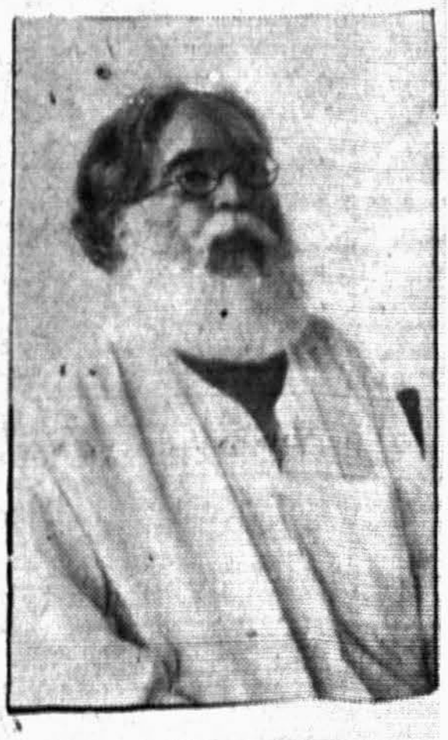
These four sketches in water-colours, the work of the pupils of the Children's Academy, Bombay, are typical of the Indian child art of to-day.



(By Master Shashikant, VII Std., age 14).

Ruins of the famous Somnath Temple at Prabhas Pattan, which was sacked by Mahmud of Ghazni.

St. Nihal Singh, the veteran Punjab journalist, celebrated his 55th birthday on May 31st. He contributed his first article in English to a Calcutta journal when he was 13 years of age.



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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 18, 1939.

Right To Be Killed

When Life Becomes Only A Living Death

By N. JOG.

EUTHANASIA is not a pleasant subject to talk about. The most important things of life are never pleasant. They are always grave, stern, even grim.

And euthanasia is, perhaps, the grimmest of all grim subjects —even grimmer than suicide. For while suicide concerns itself with taking one's own life, euthanasia entails the death of another.

Bound up with this subject is a mass of hypocrisy and the cruelty that always goes with hyprocrisy. Religion, law and society—are nowhere at greater variance with reason and morality than when dealing with this most onerous problem.

When a man is suffering from an incurable, hopeless disease, when his pain is daily growing more acute and more unbearable, and when his sole earthly desire is for an immediate end—would you release him finally from all his mortal agonies, or condemn him to live, that is, to await a slow, a tortuously slow, death?—This is the plain issue of euthanasia.

Choice Between Death— And Death!

Let it be made clear that the choice is not between life and death, but between a painless voluntary death and a painful "natural" death by slow degrees. Religion has always condemned the former as sin; law has always held it as a crime; and society has always frowned upon it. In spite of this triple ban, however, all rational men, who are not bound by dogma, know on which side real humanity lies.

I for one have not the least hesitation in casting my vote in favour of euthanasia. For have I not suffered in my own person during the most impressionable period of my life, the spectacle of one of my nearest relatives dying day after day, month after month, inch by inch, of an excruciatingly slow but relentlessly progressing disease? I yet sometimes hear in my nightmares his wails "Release me—Release me", while we and the doctors stood by him hapless, hopeless, helpless!

Let us examine one by one the arguments that are advanced against euthanasia. First comes religion, which holds life too sacred a thing to be forcibly ended by oneself, though it has generally sanctified mass murders in a war.

What God has given, let not man himself take away—is the accepted doctrine of all faiths. Religion has ever shuddered at suicide. It has, moreover, always sought to teach resignation to His Will as the sovereign virtue of man. Pain and suffering are ordained by God; then why protest against them?

Christianity holds that man has no right to refuse to bear pain. In the Book of Genesis we are told that women must bear children in sorrow. Hinduism goes one step further and advises us that all suffering is the condign punishment for our sins in a previous life! Which sort of explanation clinches the argument.

Those reasonings may appeal to you if you believe the fundamental postulates of religion. I, however, most certainly do not and so when a "Divine" or a "Reverend" begins to preach such doctrines, I cannot help getting furious. Those arguments can be easily carried to the most absurd extremes, as they actually were when some clergymen opposed the use of anaesthetic, when it was first discovered in the last century.

Logically, therefore, a true believer ought not even to take an aspirin tablet for alleviating that hammering headache! For Pain was created by God . . . . .

Law The Ass

After religion, and only a short head behind, come law. Law the Ass.

Never has the anomaly of law been more glaring than in the case of suicides and what are generally known as "Mercy Murders" It is, of course, a notorious axiom of law that while a successful suicide carries no penalties, the unsuccessful act is met with the extreme rigour of law. The position of the person who, purely out of the highest humanitarian motives, relieves another of his dragging agonies by a swift death is still worse.

Rightly has the situation been summed up by the very Rev. Dr. Inge as follows:

"If I refuse to put a mangled horse or dog out of its misery, I may be fined for cruelty. If I help a human being, who is dying horribly by inches from cancer, gangrene, or locomotor ataxia, to shorten his or her suffering, from which there can be no release but death, I may be hanged for murder!"

In other words this means that the law is actually kinder to animals than to human beings, though according to the tenets of jurisprudence animals have no legal status!

Most fortunately, however, all right thinking men and women have always recoiled from such a fierce enunciation of law. Various loopholes have been found to circumscribe such a categorical cruelty. It is notorious that in France no jury will convict a person of homicide, if the murder has been conclusively proved to have sprung from motives of mercy.

Even the more phegmatic English jurors have again and again acquitted the mercy-murderers, who are as a rule found to be the dearest and nearest ones of the deceased—generally the offspring and more often the parents themselves.

Though thus in practice the humanitarian aspect has generally triumphed over the legal, it is a profound pity and paradox that all legislatures in the world have so far fought shy of revising the Statute Book to bring it in conformity with public opinion.

Kill Not For Mercy

Last but not least comes the social aspect of the question. If law is full of anomalies, society is full of contradictions. Just at present the different nations of the world are busy vying with each other in finding ways and means of destroying each other Every day humanity is going appreciably nearer towards its final Armageddon.

We are all being schooled and drilled to hate and kill the other fellow. The murder business will be, of course, on the national, which means the mass, basis. But while this murder instinct is thus being sedulously fostered and made more aggressive, no nation or society is yet prepared legally to sanction mercy murders even in the most exceptional cases, whatever latitude it may allow in actual circumstances.

"Kill out of hate but never out of mercy" would thus be a good motto for all opponents of euthnasia.

In a secluded corner of the large grounds of one of Vienna's biggest hospitals, the Franz—Joseph, is a small building. Strangers are not allowed to go there and those, who are privileged to do so, try their best not to go. Eighty heroes of the great war are confined there. Their relatives do not know they are living, for their names are on the official dead list. Nor do they know themselves, for every one of those eighty creatures, who once were men, is now completely limbless, blind, deaf and dumb.

I shall not dwell on this Hospital of Horrors any longer. I cannot. But this grim vision has a double moral. It stresses as nothing else can, first, the atrocity of sending men to war to mangle their bodies and, second, the inhumanity of keeping those "bodies" alive.

The problem of voluntary euthanasia is admittedly complicated and bristling with difficulties. For there is always the hope of a miracle cure at the eleventh hour, though it is not more than one in a million chance.

There is again the very legitimate fear that the legal privilege of euthanasia may be abused by unscrupulous persons. In fact this is one of the main reasons, which prevails with many persons, who are otherwise convinced about the necessity of such legislation. Such a fear can be easily obviated, however, by appointing a board of unimpeachable medical authorities to sanction the use of euthanasia. Ordinary physicians should have only the right of recommendation, the final verdict being vested solely in the board.

Let Me Die!

None will welcome a Euthanasia Act more than those physicians and surgeons, who are daily witness of the unmeaning, unbearable suffering which some of their patients have to undergo day after day. Again and again they are implored to take the law into their hands and to end the agony once for all. Sometimes indeed they do—but their own hands alone know it

Recently, however, a few courageous members of the medical profession has valiantly come forth to confess their own conscientious actions in order to press the cause of euthanasia. Sir James Purves—Stewart, the famous nerve specialist, for example, publicly told the Voluntary Euthanasia Legislative Society of Britain that after a woman friend had pleaded with him to "Let me die," she did not wake the next day.

Many other souls all the world over are making the same piteous appeals. . .

HE WON'T KILL HIMSELF!

The election of George Bernard Shaw to the presidency of the Voluntary Euthanasia Legislation Society of Britain has given a great fillip to the cause of Euthanasia (voluntary death). With characteristic candour, however, G. B. S. chuckled that he had not the slightest intention of any time availing himself of the opportunity.

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The Foreign Scene

Holy Father's Panic—Dr. Salazar's Demonstrative Friendship — Portuguese Trends — Pan-Iberian Dream —Spain's Attitude In European Hostilities—Anglo-French counter-move In Spain.

(By: "VIGILANTE")

ON the night of the 10th inst. the Italian Radio for the Middle and Far East, broadcasting its news bulletin, announced that some of the Congressmen refused to attend the reception given in honour of Their Britannic Majesties' visit to the United States as a protest against what they regarded as a purely propagandist move. The significance of this little news item that followed the summary of Suner's serenade and Halifax's 'beau geste' in the direction of appeasement is quite obvious and the announcer took care to sound authentic and impassive as a disinterested purveyor of the evening's news.

Empire Propaganda

That the British Royalty's visit to Canada and the United States of America has been undertaken with the intention of influencing the pro-British public opinion both in the British dominion and the States is frankly and openly admitted by the American press. The neutrality sentiment existing in these countries has been latterly strengthened by the Anglo-French treachery of Munich and the French Canadians at least reacted much more strongly to the disillusion that the Chamberlainean betrayal brought to the whole world. In the States too, the public opinion in favour of neutrality policy has gained considerable support in recent years although the Fascist International has succeeded in weakening it in a great measure.

Pope's Red Herring

Since the last week's paragraphs were written, the report of the Pope's anxiety at the Soviet joining the anti-aggression front of the democratic powers and his plan to avoid that "disaster" is published by the newspapers. It marks the latest phas eot the Vatican diplomacy based on the anti-Comintern ideology and is significant in that the Pope feels that the time has come for showing his hand in a much more open manner than ever before thanks to the Franco victory and the power he wields in countries living under the direct influence of his policy—Portugal, Spain Poland

But it is extremely doubtful whether the Holy Father would succeed in his object of preventing Bolshevist Russia from joining in the tripartite alliance and alignment formed to curb the Italo-German aggression in central and southern Europe as the situation that has developed at the present moment and the events leading up to that situation are far from presenting any ground for hope for the success of the Vatican diplomacy.

Revolt In Portugal?

It is not known precisely to what extent the recent public declaration of Dr. Salazar in reaffirmation of Anglo-Portuguese friendship has been influenced. But it is certainly interesting to note that reports have been circulated recently in the newspaper dispatches that Pan-Iberian sentiment has been strengthened in this country and that a successful revolt was envisaged which had for its aim the incorporation of 'our historic ally' into a unified political Iberian peninsula under the tutelage of Germany and Italy. Franquist Spain of which Serrano Sunner, the all-powerful brother-in-law and the Falange are the directing forces at the present moment probably is preoccupied with the dream of Phillip II. The presence of the German navy in the Spanish-Portuguese waters was a coincidence that could not fail to lend colour to the idea of the Portuguese revolt—an idea which is underlined by the too loud protests from the British and Portuguese sides and the diplomatic significance attached to them.

Neutralisation Of Franco

Taking the existing Anglo-Portuguese relations into consideration it would appear doubtful whether the Burgos end of the Axis could absorb Portugal so easily into the Axis despite the spiritual and ideological affinities common to both these countries—Catholicism and anti-cominternism. Such an eventuality at any rate is not ignored: and as a British naval writer in the "Fortnightly" envisages this possibility:

"General Franco's position is vitally different from that of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini in that he will have achieved power largely by military conquest, and that no matter how moderate a policy of reconciliation he may pursue, it is most probable that in many districts such as Catalonia and the Basque provinces there will always be latent disaffection. In the event of war, Anglo-French money and material could be well employed in such areas to support campaigns of terrorism and sabotage, while in the extreme event small expeditionary forces could be landed to form the necleus of an armed revolt. Spain, moreover, although not entirely free to decide for herself for peace, will be her own mistress when her present 'advisers' are shut off by miles of sea under Anglo-French control"

Republican's Chance

This confirms in effect the statement made some weeks ago on this page of the possibility of the lost Republican cause finding its opportunity to strike back and strike most effectively under the conditions produced by hostilities in which the dictators would be much too fully occupied with their men and material to be of great use to their Burgos Axis partner and protege to drive away the usurper Franco who is bound to be unsettled and annihilated.

FAMILY A. R. P. IN FRANCE

In Paris demonstrations of the latest gas-masks for babies and mothers were held last month. Photo shows: In the bag goes baby, mother puts the attached gas-mask on, and the baby is quite safe.

M. Bonnet (French Foreign Minister), left, photographed during a long talk with M. Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to Britain) at Geneva.

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WITS DEFINE MEDICAL TERMS

The latest prescription of French doctors for their convalescent patients is the "Dictionary of Medicine" just published by the French Academy of Humour. This academy, while not a part of the institute and composed mostly of non-scientific members recruited among the poets and script writers of the Montmartre cabarets, is endorsed as absolutely the latest authority in humorous medicine.

The dictionary, illustrated by the cartoonist Hemard, contains the most approved definitions of medical terms, which taken in small doses, are guaranteed to kill or cure. Some are as follows:

Autopsy—Eleventh-hour review.

Convalescence—Truce accorded by the doctor.

Cure—Suspended sentence.

Diagnosis—Suppositional fact.

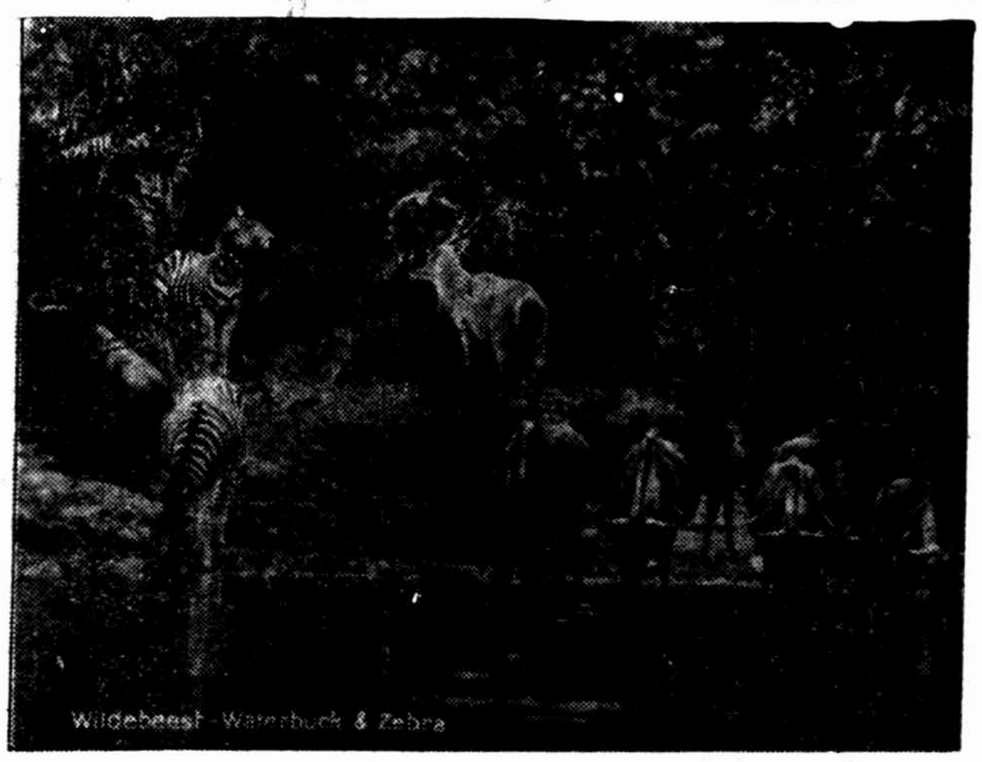
Indigestion—Result of failing to run the whole race.

Nicotine—Poison that can be obtained without a prescription.

Suicide—Getting out before the station.

Tuberculosis—A Koch's crow announcing the Swan Song.—New York Times.

Lions in the Kruger Park.



Wild beasts—Waterbuck and Zebra.

Kruger National Park

The Biggest Game Sanctuary In The World

Waterbuck.

By ISTVAN KELEN

(THE FAMOUS TABLE-TENNIS WORLD CHAMPION)

THE Kruger National Park lies in the north-eastern portion of the Transvaal bordering on Portuguese East Africa, between the Crocodile River and the Pretoria-Lorenco Marques section of railway on the south, and the Limpopo River and Rhodesia on the north. It has a length of some 220 miles and an average width of about 40 miles, so that it is rather larger in area than Wales.

It presents a vast variety of scenery, from the wild gorges where the great rivers thread their way through the Limpopo Hills, to the open, palm-dotted flats of the Shingwedsi, and the dense thorn bush country of the Sabi River. Away to the west, visible from all portions of the park, tower the giant peaks of the Drakensberg, from whose summits the low veld appears like a huge billiard table, although on closer acquaintance it is found to be anything but flat and monotonous.

The Climate

The principal rivers which span the park—the Crocodile, Sabi, Olifants, Letaba, Pafuri, and Limpopo—all follow an easterly course and ultimately empty themselves into the great harbour of Lorenco Marques. They are beautiful, crystal-clear, swiftly-running streams, passing over sand and rock, and between reeds and forest-clad banks. In summer, swollen by the high veld rains, they roar down in torrential flood, often bearing away huge trees, animals, and even native huts erected too near the banks.

The climate during the period of June to September is among the finest in the world. The atmosphere is dry and clear, for no rain, except occasional light shower, falls during these months. The sky is an everlasting clear blue dome, the air is exhilarating, and the temperature varies between 75 degrees Fahrenheit in the warmest time of the day to a few degrees of frost at dawn.

Between December and April, however, the period of the hot steamy summer months, climatic conditions undergo a very material change. The oppressive heat, the risk of malaria, the state of the roads, and the impassability of the rivers, and larger spruits, then render travelling so unpleasant, and even impracticable, that the park has to be closed to visitors, except that one-day trips to the Pretorius Kop area are permitted all the year round. It is thus possible to see many of the species of animals in the sanctuary under favourable conditions throughout the twelve months. The hottest months are December and January, when the thermometer shows a shade temperature, day after day, of well over 100 degrees rising, on occasions, to as much as 118 degrees Fahrenheit.

Its Origin

The Kruger National Park had its origin in 1898, when an area lying between the Sabi and Crocodile Rivers, about 1,500 square miles in extent, was proclaimed a game sanctuary and given the title: "Sabi Game Reserve."

Shortly after this, the South African War broke out, and naturally during its continuance little heed was taken of game laws. In fact, during the last two years of the conflict a corps, known as Steinaecker's Horse, in the pay of the British and with headquarters at Komatipoore, lived largely on game shot in the Sabi Reserve and the areas lying north of the Sabi.

When therefore, about the middle of 1902, the Sabi Game Reserve was re-proclaimed, and a warden was appointed with a free hand to do what he could, the animals contained within the area were relatively few in numbers and so wild that it was difficult to obtain even a glimpse of them in the bush country. In fact, the land to the west of the Selaty railway line was to all intents and purposes utterly devoid of wild life.

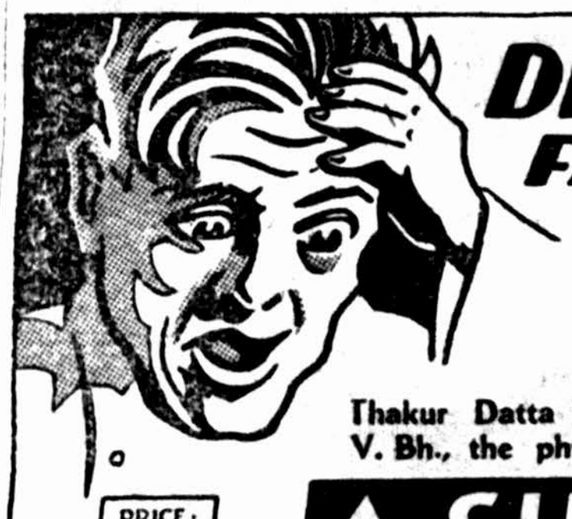
North of the Sabi, and between that river and the Olifants, lay some 6,000 square miles of country better stocked with game than was the old reserve, and uninhabited except for a few natives. This land had been surveyed, some years before the 1899-1902 war, into farms which were the property of various land companies. It was urged by persons interested in the protection movement that these farms should be included in the reserve.

The time was opportune. Hunting had for the time being come to a dead stop throughout the country. The white population was much too busy repairing the devastation of the conflict to have any time for the pursuit of game. Therefore the idea was mooted that if only this valuable area could be converted into a reserve, it would have become so administrated and so settled in its new guise by the time men's thoughts again turned to hunting that efforts to revive winter trekking would be unavailing. And so in fact it transpired.

The first step was to approach the land-owners.

The various companies were therefore, asked if they would be prepared to hand over the farms to the Government for a period of five years, the Government un-

(Continued on Page 54)



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ATOMIC POWER

A DISCOVERY HAS JUST BEEN MADE WHICH MAY REVOLUTIONISE HUMAN LIFE AS COMPLETELY AS THE STEAM ENGINE DID . . . . . .

Says Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, F.R.S., (recognised as one of the Greatest Living Scientists)

THIS is a sensational article. I am sorry. In these articles I try to keep to facts. But occasionally facts are sensational.

A discovery has just been made which may revolutionise human life as completely as the steam engine, and much more quickly. The odds are against its doing so, but not more than ten to one, if so much. So it is worth writing about it.

In March, 1939, I described the recent work on splitting the nuclei of uranium atoms. A certain number of them explode when neutrons collide with them.

Neutrons are among the so-called elementary particles, that is to say, particles which have not yet been broken up, such as electrons, protons, and perhaps a few others. This does not mean that they will never be broken up.

Ordinary atoms hold together when they collide at a speed of about a mile a second, as they do in air. When the temperature is raised, and the speed of collisions goes up to ten miles or so a second they cannot hold together, but electrons, that is to say, elementary particles with a negative change, are torn off them.

That is why a flame conducts electricity.

But at moderate speeds, say a few thousand miles per second, collisions only break up the atoms temporarily. They soon pick up their lost electrons. When the speed rises to tens or hundreds of thousands of miles per second, the nuclei, or cores of the atoms are sometimes broken up.

When a current is passed through the heavy variety of hydrogen at a voltage of half a million or so, the atomic nuclei become formidable projectiles, and if they hit a light metal called lithium they break up its atomic nuclei and let neutrons loose.

Neutrons can penetrate the nuclei of many atoms even when moving slowly, and cause still further changes.

Generally they only chip a piece off. But when they attack uranium, an element which is unstable anyway, and produces radium, though very slowly, when left to itself, the uranium nuclei split up.

The new fact, first discovered by Joliot and his colleagues in Paris, is that when the unarium nucleus splits it produces neutrons also. In the experiments so far made, very small pieces of uranium were used.

So most of the neutrons, which can penetrate even metals for some distance, get out. But if the neutrous are liberated in the middle of a sufficiently large lump of uranium, they will cause further nuclei to break up, and the process will spread.

The principle involved is quite simple. A single stick burns with difficulty, because most of the heat gets away. But a large pile of sticks will blaze, even if most of them are damp.

Nobody knows how large a lump of uranium is needed before it begins to set itself alight, so to say. But experiments are already under way in two British and one German laboratory to my knowledge, and doubtless in others in America, the Soviet Union, and elsewhere.

In the current number of "Nature," Joliot and Halban, a French and a German physicist working together in Paris, published an S O S letter suggesting means for slowing the process down, so as to avoid disaster.

If Experiment Succeeds

If the experiment succeeds several things may happen.

The change may take place slowly, the metal gradually warming up. It may occur fairly quickly, in which case there will be a mild explosion, and the lump will fly apart into vapour before one atom in a million has been affected.

Or there may be a really big explosion. For if about one four-hundredth of the mass of the exploding uranium is converted into energy, as seems to be probable, an ounce would produce enough heat to boil about a thousand tons of water. So an ounce of uranium, if it exploded suddenly, would be equivalent to over a hundred tons of high explosive.

Of course, no one will begin with an ounce. Still they may do a good deal of damage. Most probably, however, nothing much will happen.

It may be, for example, that the majority of uranium atoms are stable, and only one of the several isotopes (as the different sorts of atom in the same element are called) is explosive. If so, it will take several years to separate the isotopes.

Neverthless, the next few months may see the problem solved in pirnciple. If so, power will be available in vast quantaties. There will be a colossal economic crisis in capitalist countries.

There is plenty of uranium in different parts of the world, notably northern Canada, the Belgian Congo, Czechoslovakia, and in several parts of the Soviet Union.

So the owners of uranium ores will make vast fortune, and millions of coal-miner will be thrown out of work. The Soviet Union will adopt the new energy source on a vast scale, but the rest of the world will have a much tougher job to do so.

Fortunately, uranium bombs cannot at once be adapted for war, as the apparatus needed is very heavy and also very delicate, so it cannot at present be dropped from an airplane. But doubtless uranium will be used for killing in some way.

An intelligent reader may ask why; if uranium is so explosive, under certain conditions, explosions do not occur in nature. The answer is that uranium does not occur in nature in a pure state. It is generally found combined with oxygen and neutrons would be stopped by the oxygen atoms to such an extent that an explosion could not possibly spread.

I repeat that this article is highly speculative. I am prepared to be against immediate 'success' in these experiments. Nevertheless, some of the world's ablest physicists are hard at work on the problem. And the time has gone past when the ordinary man and woman can neglect what they are doing.

LABOUR AGAINST NATIONAL REGISTER

SYDNEY.

Complete boycott of the Government's introduction of a National Register of Australian manpower was decided on by the Australian Council of Trade Unions, which expressed the view of that this step by the Government could only lead to military and industrial conscription unless fought to a standstill.

NEGRO WOMAN ELECTED

LOS ANGELES.

Miss Fay Allen, an outstanding Negro woman Liberal, was elected to the Board of Education on May 15. This is an unusual triumph over the colour bar.

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Inside Hyderabad

Men, Matters And Monuments
IV—Officials

By M. FATHULLA KHAN

AS everything else in Hyderabad its official class too is a queer mixture of well-intentioned non-Mulkis, British imperialists, broad-minded Mulkis, and vain upstarts. In the opinion of several non-Mulki officers, who invariably hail from the north, the Hyderabadadis are unfit to wield power or govern; while the lent European officers remain true to their traditions.

The Mulki officers who, on the other hand, are as a rule courteous, impartial, tolerant and patriotic, complain that they find themselves powerless and neglected. The members of the Hyderabad Civil Service have as yet to build up and establish such traditions of their own as would evoke universal regard for them. The upstarts, of course, maintain their position by sheer sychophancy.

Next to the Nizam is the Sadr-l-Azam or President of the Executive Council. The Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur occupies that position now. So much has been said and written about his achievements in and outside India that to add it further would be superfluous. But I may attempt at a pen-picture from a different view altogether.

Sir Akbar Hydari

Sir Akbar Hydari is nearing seventy, but his deportment and vigour make him shoulder the heavy burden of the complicated administration of Hyderabad in a manner worthy of emulation by every young man. He is short and proportionately well built. He has a bald head, keen eyes, and a broad nose. His lips are rather thin and inward; he has a low neck and round chin, bearing a well-trimmed beard. On the whole, he has a good personality.

His geniality and apparent kind-heartedness make him lovable at the first sight. European costumes suit him better than his own native or the Hyderabadi dress. Sir Akbar is essentially a man of culture He is undoubtedly a savant. He can with as much confidence detect the faulty rhythm in a classical dance as the mistake in a wrongly composed budget; he can with as much joy appreciate the colour effects of a painting as the curves in a sculpture; and he can with equal certainty quote Shakespeare or Shelley in his discourse.

Sir Akbar is very God-fearing: he is a true Muslim. He regularly offers the five daily prayers. Like the ministers of the old Muslim kingdoms, he greatly venerates the pious and saintly, and he anxiously seeks their blessings. He never fails to visit the tombs of saints as an ordinary pilgrim along with others. In his religious beliefs, he is broad-minded and tolerant to the core.

Disciple Of Aurobindo

He is a devout disciple of the great Indian Yogi, Aurobindo Ghosh of Pondicherry, and does not hesitate to bow before him, though many an orthodox Muslim in Hyderabad resents it strongly. It is said that Sir Akbar's faith in the inherent power and effect of prayers is so strong that at the time of proceeding to London to participate in the deliberations of the Round Table Conference he granted a number of stipends to holy men to pray for his success and safe return.

Every individual, however great, has some weaknesses; and Sir Akbar is no exception. It is commonly believed that while he patronises those who flatter him, he neglects his honest well-wishers. It is also said that many self-aggrandising persons have taken the fullest advantage of this weakness in Sir Akbar and are responsible for the general impression that Sir Akbar is fond of publicity.

Sir Akbar is not merely a financier, as he is popularly regarded He is much more than that. As a matter of fact, his remarkable grasp over the various aspects of public administration has made him verily an all-round man of exceptional abilities; and that is evidently the reason for his having been elevated to his present position.

Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung

Nawab Fakhr Yar Jung, Fakhr-uddin Ahmed Khan, is a Punjabi He has succeeded Sir Akbar as the Finance Member of the Nizam's Government. He is of an average height and thin; has piercing eyes and a short beard. He is a man of a few words, but when he speaks, he speaks most pertinently and seriously. Sense of humour in him is seldom traceable. He is said to be a very devout Muslim; he has twice performed the Haj. As an official he has not been popular in Hyderabad. His ability none dare question; but the general impression about him is that he is too rigid and narrow-visioned in the interpretation and application of regulations and codes He claims to be a very conscientious servant of the State, expressing his views without fear or favour.

Sir Theodore Tasker

Sir Theodore Tasker is an I.C.S. He is the Revenue and Police member. He is tall and has a prominent bald head on a wiry frame of body. He listens to every one patiently, and seldom looks into your eyes as you talk to him. He has a good literary taste. It is said that he digests the files thoroughly and, therefore, takes long to pass orders or to record his opinion.

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung

Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung, Mehdi Husain Bilgrami, holds the portfolios of Political and Education departments. Medium height: proportionately well built: has

Sir Akbar Hydari.

dreamy eyes. His mind and gentle face, with a smile playing round his lips, indicates that he is a man of deep culture and contemplation. He has never been known to have harmed any one. Like his distinguished father, the late Syed Husain Bilgrami, he is a great scholar. But his scholarship is rarely exhibited, unless called for in a good cause As it is natural with any man of his culture and character, he is free from all ostentation and pride. But it is an irony of fate that his pacific nature is often taken as pusillanimity

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung

Nawab Mirza Yar Jung, Mirza Samiulla Baig, hails from Luck-

(Continued On Page 55)

I felt a cold coming on

--I was afraid my little boy would catch it!
FORTUNATELY, I KNEW FROM PAST EXPERIENCE WHAT TO DO. I BROUGHT OUT THE MISTOL
I DROPPED MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL AND THAT STUFFED-UP FEELING IN MY HEAD BEGAN TO DISAPPEAR
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IN MECCA

The Impressions Of A European Muslim

By Lady Evelyn Cobbold Zainab

I GENERALLY manage a short sleep during the middle-day, when the street beneath my window lies drowsy in the heat, the pilgrims at rest in the Mosque; when only the pad of the camel's feet can be heard if I listen as long strings of them pass laden with grain to feed the Hajis.

But to-day a young Bedouin is singing a song of the desert. Full throated and sonorous is the voice; a wild song holding a strange melancholy—a yearning appeal—telling of the freedom and great spaces that are his heritage where time does not count and his wants are few. The milk of his camel provides him food and drink, her wool is woven by his women for his tent and clothing, her droppings supply him with fuel. He knows the scorching heat and the bitter cold; hunger and thirst stalk grim shadows beside him; he invariably has a blood feud with another tribe and in the desert many enemy lies in wait. He is undaunted. He holds his unfettered liberty as more precious than life itself, to him the changing world carries no meaning, empires may crash the vast solitudes hear no echo. His code is the immemorial code of the desert, to show the stranger hospitality, to share his last crust with a friend, to face misfortunes with resignation, while to his enemy he evinces a relentless hate. For centuries he has followed the primitive life of his ancestors, as lived in these sun scorched deserts since the birth of time. But now, touched by a magic wand, this land starts to blossom into green pastures. Till Ibn Sa'ud was inspired to change the face of Arabia, the Bedouin had to raid to live. Booty was his god, of loyalty or religion he had none. Now he follows agriculture in the many settlements created by the genius of the King, who foreseeing the economic necessities of his country has given these nascent colonists his help in money and kind, to enable them to build houses and sink wells. Wherever there was a suitable spring there grew an agricultural centre and to every village thus formed there came a teacher to instruct the population in religion and the arts of reading and writing.

Warriors Foremost

These desert men, warriors and colonists combined, are the famous "Ikhwan" the puritan brotherhood who are the back-bone of the Saudi Arabia, created by the genius of the Puritan Monarch. Abdel Aziz Ibn Saud, perhaps the greatest Arab since the days of Muhammed. Mr. Kenneth Williams, who has spent fifteen years in close contact with the Middle East, writes of this illustrious Ruler: "The unity of Arabia is a political myth, as no one knows better than Ibn Saud.

Nevertheless the memory of the Arab's greatness of the time when they headed the march of civilisation, is still vivid and can never die. Yet whereas some Arabs think of the splendours of Damascus and Baghdad, the Wahabi conqueror thinks rather of the glories of the first four Khaliphs who ruled from Medina, than of the later Ommeyade and Abbaside Khaliphs, who, if they brought fame, also brought corruption to the world of Islam.

In no conceivable Arab polity, moreover, would the Wahabis be content to take second place; they hold themselves to be "the" Arabs, the real sons of the free, uncontaminated desert".

And the long centuries of desert warfare, bred in the Bedouin, will occasionally leap forth; they are warriors before they are agriculturists, and there is something primitive and pathetic in their prayer to the King: "Oh Abdel Azib, remember we are like a pool of water, that when confined, becomes stagnant and when running, clears itself". It is their cry for the old, old life of warfare and raids.

Prophet's Vision

Later in the afternoon, in the company of my hostess and Mutawwif, I visited the graves of Khadijah and others of the Prophet's family at the cemetery named El Maala. Khadijah was the first wife of Muhammed, and his only one for twenty-five years till her death. She was his first disciple, and helped and cheered him when all the world and his powerful relations were against him. It was his custom to retire to the cave of Hira in the hills to meditate, and one day he returned trembling, calling to her to cover him with a blanket, as he had seen a vision, and knew not whether for good or evil, and feared he was possessed. She put her cloak around him and endeavoured to comfort him, replying: "God is our Protector and surely would not allow such a thing to happen to thee who speaketh the truth and keepeth faith with all men.

"What has befallen thee? Hast thou seen aught terrible?" When Muhammed told her what had happened to him in the cave, she answered: "Rejoice, O my husband, be of good cheer. Thou shalt be the Prophet of the people. It is not a jin but an angel of God thou hast seen". Muhammed then returned to the cave, and spent his solitary watches in the hills seeing the Crescent Moon of Ramadan, wax and wane, when there came to him a mysterious being, holding a piece of silk covered with writing and commanding Muhammed, who was illiterate, to read. Suddenly his spirit was illuminated and he knew instictively the words.

"Read in the name of Thy Lord who hath created all things; Who hath created man of congealed blood. Read Thy Lord is the most beneficent Who taught by means of the pen. Taught man that which he knew not". The vision left him terrified, he prostrated himself on the ground, and remained for long hours rigid and unconscious of the outside world. On returning to his house he lay down shivering as if with cold; Khadijah was frightened at his appearance and covering him in a blanket left him alone. He shortly rose and said, "I am commanded to call mankind to God but who will believe me"? She answered, "I believe thee".

From then onward, inspired by a great ideal fearlessly preaching the truth revealed to him, leading almost alone a seemingly forlorn hope against the impregnable stronghold of superstition facing odds with a calm resolution, which yielded nothing to ridicule or danger, Muhammed presented a spectacle of grandeur which cannot fail to win sympathy and admiration".

Unfortunately Khadijah who was many years older than Muhammed, did not live to see his eventful triumph. She died at Mecca in her sixty-fifth year, and the Prophet wept bitterly at her tomb and mourned her all his life. In after years even the influence of his favourite wife Ayesha, failed to obliterate her memory, and one day many years after her death he confided to Omar, the future Khaliph, that Khadijah was his best treasure.

Fatima was the daughter of this happy union. Khadijah's tomb in common with all others has been razed to the ground by the Wahabis The vast cemetery of El-Maala is now a stretch of empty desert where once stood Mausoleums and domed cupolas of grace and charm erected by pious hands in memory of the great dead. These Puritans wish to cleanse Islam of all the superstitious growth of centuries and restore it to the simple faith taught by the Koran, and are no doubt in the right, but one cannot but regret the disappearance of so much beauty.

Do't Entry

No dervishes are permitted in Arabia, no Tombs of holy men to be worshipped by the ignorant, no charms may be sold. Only God is worthy of adoration. When Ibn-Saud, the soverign Lord of Nejd, descended upon the Hedjay and swept the feeble king, Hussain, the puppet of Europe, into the sea, he cleansed the country of a lot of abuses and made safe the pilgrim paths to the holy cities, while his soldiers kicked Hussein's treasured gold umbrella into the market place, where it lay for several days in the dust, to be eventually sold for a few piastres, and it is said his turban was wound round a dog's head and let loose in the street.

The entry of King Ibn Saud's army into Mecca in 1924 was as bloodless a victory as that of the Prophet over one thousand three hundred years before. He gave them strict orders to avoid the slightest act of violence in the sacred city. Ibn Saud's men entered Mecca, not as the members of a victorious army but as Moslems on pilgrimage to their holy city, each dressed in two unsewn pieces of towel, the dress of "Ihram" and as soon as they had performed Tawaf and Es-saaye they went round the streets assuring the population that they would not be molested in any way.

A little later Ibn Sa'd followed, clad in the same pilgrim garb; a devout Moslem entering the sacred city in all humility, not a conqueror effecting a triumphal march.

When eventually Medina and Jeddah had capitulated and the whole of Hedjaz was his by right of conquest, he issued a manifesto to the Moslem world to the effect that his sole purpose was to restore the liberty of the pilgrimage and to convoke a conference to determine the future administration of the Holy Places. The fact that he afterwards became king of the Hedjaz was no violation of that promise because it was soon discovered that there was no one better qualified than he to be the custodian of the Holy Land of Islam.

The king's generosity is unbounded and nothing grieves him so much as to find that his resources are not always sufficient for his grants and gifts.

His palace is open to all to enter, and the Bedouin, when addressing him, looks him full in the eyes and hails him simply as Abdel Aziz. Once in 1925 while the king was sitting at the window of his palace in Mecca, a Bedouin came and stood in front of it and said, "O Abdel Aziz! how can you sit there and let me starve?" To which the king replied, "come in and tell me how it is you are starving?".

A Modern Ruler

So the Bedouin went into the palace and explained to his sovereign how on arriving at Mecca the previous night he was told at the guest house he was too late for supper, and the officials refused to give him anything to eat. Ibn Sa'ud sprang to his feet in anger and ordered that the superintendent and his subordinates be brought to him. On their arrival he asked why the man, if too late for supper, was not given some bread and dates, and as a lesson that in future no one should be refused food, no matter what the time was, he suspended them for a fortnight. In his dress and mode of living the king sets an example of extreme simplicity. He rises to greet the humblest guest with the same charm and courtesy that he shows to the head of a great tribe and at his table all are welcome. When the religious luminaries of Nejd passed a resolution that the celebration of the anniversary of his accession to the throne of Saudi Arabia was an European innovation and asked him to cancel the ceremony, the king, feeling that the question only concerned himself and did not affect any of the greater issues, bowed to the decision of the pious Ulema, quoting the verse in the Koran, "O Lord, I have sinned against myself and if thou forgivest me not and hast not mercy on me, I shall surely be among the losers".

But when the same religious luminaries tried to oppose the installation of wireless telegraphy and the advent of a motor car, Ibn Sa'ud met their opposition with a storm refusal and told them that there is nothing in the Koran that can justify their attitude of antagonism to improvement in communication or to scientific advance. Wireless now knits the far deserts of the vast Arab Empire and Mecca and Riyad have two powerful stations, but the king had to overcome the opposition of a people who had looked on wireless as witchcraft and attributed its origin to the Evil one, even as the knights of Charlemagne were filled with alarm when they saw the Arab horsemen issuing forth from the inside of the magnificent clock of exquisite workmanship which Haromel Rashid at the zenith of Arab civilisation gave to the Emperor as a present. They too, thought it was magic and feared its evil influence. One cannot help reflecting on how times have changed, when the Arabs, once custodians of civilisation, fails to recognise its products today. But perhaps the perfect peace and absolute security which reign over the Hedjaz are the greatest of the blessings of the king's benevolent rule. Truly can it be said of Abdel Aziz that he seeks not his own glory but the glory of Islam.

(From a lecture by H. E. Shaikh Hafiz Wahaba).

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Historic Haunts Of The West Coast

Remnants Of Ancient Naval Bases From Which European And Indian Powers Contended For Mastery Of The Arabian Sea

By M. J. CARVALHO.

THE Konkan is that portion of the West Coast of India which is situated between the Ghauts and the Arabian Sea. It roughly extends from the north of Bombay down to Karwar—a stretch of coast-line about 320 miles in length. Any one who makes a voyage from Bombay along the Konkan Coast up to Karwar will meet with bits of finest coastal scenery; besides, here and there, he will come across grim fortresses on the crests of hills or at strategic points at the entrance of ports, reminding him that this coast was once the scene of the maritime activities of European and Indian naval powers.

The rivalries of nations that once swept the Konkan coast in the mediaeval period are at an end to-day and the feuds for commercial gains are no more The whole coastline that was once alive with the stirring deeds and thrilling incidents that make up the acts in the drama of history, is slumbering peacefully now under the noon-day sun.

The West Coast, owing to its proximity to Africa and Europe has played an important part in the history of antiquity This coast was known in the early centuries of the Christian era and even before to Greek merchants and travellers. Ptolemy mentions Symulla or Timulla, a port that carried on extensive trade with the Greeks and Arabs. This port was no other than the present Chaul, an insignificant port about thirty miles south of Bombay. During the Portuguese times, Chaul revived to a certain extent its ancient importance, but its commerce steadily dwindled with the decline of the Portuguese power and the rise of Bombay. To-day it is a city of ruins. In it can be seen the ancient fortress walls, bastions, watch-towers and the remains of churches and monasteries—the relics of the old Portuguese splendour Raigarh, in the interior of the Ghauts, where the renowned Shivaji was crowned, has a fine fortification.

Janjira

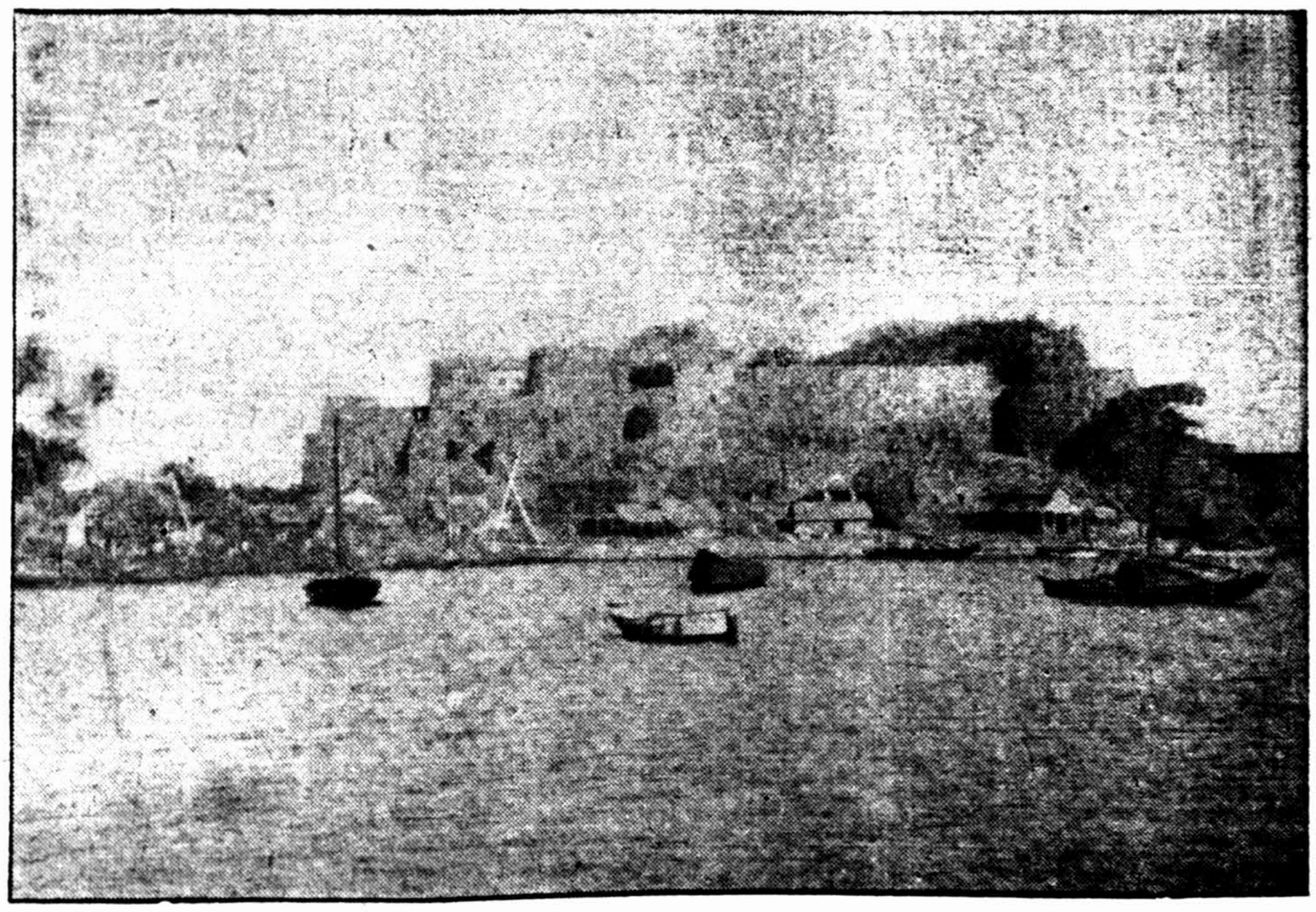
Further south is the State of Janjira, which has a queer past. Janjira "is a Marathi corruption of the Arabic word for island. It has an area of about 325 square miles. About the middle of the XV century when the Bahamani dynasty became independent of Delhi, there was an influx of a number of Abyssinians into the West Coast of India. These men came to be known as Sidis. In course of time a separate community existed and they looked for a suitable place for habitation. Being mariners and lovers of the sea they chose Janjira. Maliq Ahmad (1490-1508) the founder of the Ahmadnagar dynasty, was the first to establish the Abyssinian captains in the island fortress of Janjira. But there is another tale which is worthy of mention. According to a certain account the Sidis got possession of the island by a subterfuge. A certain Perim Khan and other Abyssinians dressing as merchants brought from Surat a ship-load of great boxes said to contain wine and silk. They asked the Koli captain of the island if they might land their goods. They obtained the desired permission after which they plied the Koli garrison with wine. The Kolis drank to excess and the merchants then opened their boxes in which armed men were concealed, they attacked and took possession of the port

South of Janjira lies Bankot or Fort Victoria. Its fort stands on a prominent point; it has history behind it, being after Surat the first settlement of the English on the West Coast. But, the most interesting ports on this part of the coast are the strongholds of Suvarndurg and Viziadurg. They contain amazing fortress walls, strong, grim and weather-beaten—mute witnesses to the great sea-power of the Angres, a branch of the Maratha ruling family.

Kanoji Angre

In the month of July of this year it is decided to celebrate the Kanoji anniversary. Kanoji Angre was the founder of the famous Angre dynasty (known in history as Angria). What Shivaji did in his beloved hills of Maharashtra, this Kanoji did on the sea. By his genius and energy he built the Maratha navy, that became a terror to the Portuguese as well as English shipping. So powerful did he become that the Portuguese had to seek the aid of the English in order to crush his power, but they did not succeed in their initial attempts.

Kanoji died in 1731, but he left behind him a well-equipped and powerful navy. His fleet had swept the seas and none but Angre's vessels were to be seen within a hundred miles of his famous headquarters—Viziadurg. As one enters Viziadurg port to-day one expected to hear the brass trumpet of old and the tom-toms, but amidst the ghastly silence of the place the eye meets with only the village nestling quietly and its population chiefly engaged in fishing. The fortress of black stone still stands on a neck of rocky land The walls are of immense strength and protected by twenty seven bastions. On the west, breached into several places by the sea, the walls are covered by trees and creepers. The whole of the fortress is almost concealed by the dense and wild vegetation. Only the gaunt and and grim walls, aged and crumbling, can conjure up the wild and romantic scenes of the past.



Viziadurg Fort

The next place that engages one's attention is the bay of Malwan, in which are three islands, the largest of them containing the famous fort of Sindhudurg. This was Shivaji's fortress and maritime capital—he called it the "Ocean Fort". He is said to have assisted in the building of it with his own hands; the print of his hands on the wall of the fortress are still shown there and inside there is an image of Shivaji, which is venerated on special occasions.

Dabhol

One of the most famous ports of the West Coast is Dabhol. It lies six miles from the sea at the foot of the hills on the north bank of the Vashisti river. It is a settlement of a very great age. It has an underground temple dedicated to Chandika Devi, said to be of the same age as the Badami rock temples (A. D. 500). It is mentioned as one of the great towns of the Bahamani King Sultan Mahomud.

In the early years of the XVI century Dabhol fell to Bijapur. During this time it was one of the most noted coast towns with a considerable trade; it had stately buildings, magnificent mosques and it was girt with a high and strong wall. Its prosperous condition attracted the attention of the Portuguese and the Viceroy, Dom Francisco Almeida as a reprisal for the loss of his son, who was killed in a naval action near Chaul, fell upon Dabhol and sacked and burnt the place. It was actually razed to the ground —nothing but ashes and smoke issuing from the ruins being seen after the departure of the Portuguese.

In 1616 the chief of Dabhol negotiated with the English and as the position of the latter was uncomfortable in Surat, they gladly secured a footing in Dabhol. However, they were soon repulsed from the port. In 1660 Dabhol was burnt by Shivaji, he later wrested it from the Moghuls and made it a port of his powerful kingdom.

Some fifty miles south of Dabhol is the inland river port of Rajapur. Like many ports on the coast it can boast of ancient history. According to the historian Nairne, it is the oldest looking and best preserved town on the West Coast. It contains the remains of a large English factory.

So all along this coast one comes across mournful remnants of ancient piles. At every step one is thrown backward into the regions of antiquity and one almost continually loses oneself among the shades of former power and greatness. What is the condition of things to-day? The warm winds of the Arabian Sea sweep the tops of the hills and the turrets of the fortresses, while the noisy surf of the sea washes their basements—these are all that exist outside the dry-as-dust pages of history, as witness to the countless struggles *and battles that went on well-nigh* for two centuries

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The Wisdom Of Proverbs

THEY ARE VERITABLE "DAUGHTERS OF DAILY EXPERIENCE", WITH CONTENTS OF GOLD, CHARITY AND HUMANITY INFINITE RICHES IN A LITTLE ROOM

(By D. SELWYN GURNEY, Champion author of "Wayside Sayings and Racial Proverbs).

SINCE man first began to express himself in words proverbs have lived. As Disraeli said, "Proverbs were in the earliest ages the unwritten laws of morality." Long before the dawn of civilization primitive man in every part of the globe without exception coined and memorized racial aphorisms or proverbs. They are the foundations of the world's culture and were invented by mankind to express the thoughts of men. "A proverb says what man thinks." (Swedish) They prove themselves true by passing down the highways of thousands of years.

These terse, arresting phrases depict human conduct, experience and life in all its phases in word-pictures, miniature parables, tabloid sermons, tiny poems, or poignant laconicisms, expressed in figurative language, disguised in metaphor, allegory, simile, antithesis, rhyme, hyperbole, alliteration or parallelism. Ethical, philosophical precepts and 'jacula prudentum', these old folk-sayings formed the oral encyclopaedia of former times and have been handed down from generation to generation from time immemorial.

I suppose the majority sprang from the quiet, green countryside, from a soil admirably conducive to germination and growth, in an atmosphere free from the turmoil and the uproar inseparable from modern civilization and education: wayside saying, expressing the thoughts, the aspirations and the philosophy of the ordinary man; admonitions, warnings, glimers of hope and encouragement, handed down as the words of his ancestors to aid and to console him.

The Golden Rule

Proverbs of all tribes and races teach a broad humanity, tolerance and charity, proclaiming mankind one big family, and indicating a world-wide brotherhood and fellow feeling.

"Brother to a king and fellow to a beggar if he be found worthy." (Oriental)

"All within the four seas are brothers". (Confucius).

"The East and the West are God's." (Mohammed)

"I met a hundred men on the road to Delhi and they were all my brothers." (India)

"You may turn to the East to the Prophet, but all the four winds are God's." (Suni)

"Do not forget that the world is one great family." (Shinto)

"There is one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life—Reciprocity", said Confucius, and this is the basis of all religion—the Golden Rule of "Reciprocity" permeating every religious creed both living and extinct. Christ, Buddha, Lao Tzu and the founders of all the religious creeds of the world expressed the same profound truth and devout idealism in sayings which have become proverbial. The same ideal conception is echoed by the people as shown in the following proverbs:-

"For a kindness as small as a drop of water one should give in return a whole spring." (Chinese)

"If you know what hurts yourself you know what hurts others.' (Malagasy)

"The garment in which you clothe another will last longer than that in which you clothe yourself." (Arabic)

"Our own sacred—neighbour's more sacred." (Czech)

"He that loves his neighbour has fulfilled the law." (Hebrew)

"You will meet your good deed again." (Estonian)

"Every little act is an act in return." (Fulfulde of North Cameroons)

"The righteous cup has two feet." (Persian)

Proverbial wisdom is exactly the same all the world over, differing only in the rendering. "Men are all made of same paste." (Dacian). Fundamentally and psychologically, they are the same. Oriental or Occidental, pigmented or white. Love, hunger and fear are the basic factors that rule mankind, primitive or cultured, and they are factors uninfluenced by environment or by civilisation. All the civilisation of the ages will not eradicate the primary instincts of mankind. A study of proverbial racial folk-lore provides overwhelming evidence of this similarity. Th same proverb conveying the same piece of advice recurs again and again in the indigenous aphorisms of all tribes and races. Hundreds of examples could be quoted, but the following three proverbs, variantts of which occur in at least twenty different countries geographically wide apart, will serve to illustrate this point:-

"If I be a queen and thou be a queen, who will bang the butter?" (Punjabi)

"It (disease, ill-luck or evil) comes through an elephant's mouth and goes through an ant's." (Hindustani)

"Guests and fish stink on the third day." (Montenegrin)

Proverbs have an important historical value; through them we can trace the history of the people and see mirrored the lives of past races. These almost forgotten and nearly discarded fragments of old world wisdom made up the material philosophy and religion of our forebears. Pregnant bywords, dealing with every phase of social life, customs and superstitions, reveal racial characteristics and an ancient history which would otherwise have been unrecorded.

Magic Influence Of Proverbs

It is impossible to overestimate the influence that these old wayside sayings have exerted over mankind; a magical power invested them and often they had the force of law. Their variety is inexhaustible; they offer advice on everything under the sun and one can be found to suit every possible occasion in life. Mankind the world over has always had more to say about the defects than the virtues of his fellow men, and this is especially true of proverbs. The salient defects and the idiosyncrasies of a race are picked out for criticism more often than its virtues.

Perhaps the greatest of all the lessons that proverbs taught mankind in the past was contentment acquired through the cultivation of a philosophy capable of making him ignore the vicissitudes and the hardships inseparable from life in barbaric, uncultured, ruthless ages. Man gradually educated himself to accept things as they were and to "Gnaw the bone which had fallen to his lot". (Hebrew) His little world with its limited outlook taught him the philosophical maxim, "We do squint each through our loophole and then dream broad heaven is but the patch we see", and in life's hard school he learnt that:—

"Sour, sweet, bitter, pungent, all must be tasted." (Chinese)

"Want a thing long enough and you don't." (Chinese)

"Live, thou ass, until the clover springs up." (Arabic)

"Walk with sandals until God procures you shoes." (Arabic)

"Accept the bitter, fear the sweet." (Hindi)

"No one is all happy from his beak to his tail." (Indian)

"I had no shoes and I murmured until I met the man who had no feet." (Arabic and Chinese)

"Before every one's door there is a part of heaven." (Chinese)

The following examples are from the Occident:—

"The wine is drawn, it must be drunk." (French)

"There's crust and crumb in every loaf." (English)

"One must be either an anvil or a hammer." (German)

"He who has the earth for a bed must have the sky for a coverlet." (German)

"All passes, all breaks, all wearies." (French)

"Sour apples must also be eaten." (Estonian)

"A shroud has no pockets.' (Italian and Scotish)

"We do not live, we wear ourselves out one against the other" (Greek), is surely true and applicable to both primitive and cultured man. Hundreds of subtle, diplomatic saws has man coined, warnings for the inexperienced or the unwary in the evasion or the anticipation of many a pitfall:—

"What you have put into your kettle comes afterwards into your spoon." (Turfan and Arabic)

"Always take the fee when the tear's in the eyes." (Scottish)

"No one is difficult to manage all that is necessary is to three times examine yourself." (Chinese)

"One 'No' averts seventy evils." (Indian)

"If you cannot shut the door again, do not raise the latch." (Turkish)

"Pick up the hen and you gather all her chickens." (Ashanti warrior saying—oji)

"The wise man sits on the hole in his carpet." (Oriental)

"Give over while the play's good." (Scottish)

"When a neighbour is in your fruit-garden, inattention is the truest politeness." (Chinese)

"Bend your head if the eaves are low." (Chinese)

"Broth is never eaten as hot as it is cooked." (Estonian and German)

"Hast thou found honey? Eat so much as is convenient for three." (Hebrew)

"Do not adjust your hat under a pear-tree, nor tie your shoes in a melon patch." (Hindi)

"Take no notice of what you hear said on the pillow." (Chinese)

To the trader:—

"A man without a smiling face should not open a shop." (Chinese)

"It is the melancholy face which gets stung by the bee." (Japanese)

"An unbeaten gong gives no sound." (Chinese)

"If you bring things to the buyer you sell them at half price." (Hindi)

"Customers are to be valued; goods are mere grass." (Chinese)

Proverbs About Women

Diplomacy with women:—

"In buying horse and in taking a wife shut your eyes tight and commend yourself to god" Italian)

"You may beat your wife as much as you like providing the stick is no bigger than your thumb" (Confucius)

"Love as though you might

(Continued on Page 51)

THE UNPATRIOTIC EMPLOYER

("I am not at all embarrassed." (A Swiss suggestion for a monument to the employer who dismisses his workpeople because they do service for their country. The portrait to be inserted at choice.)
—"Nebelspalter," Switzerland.

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Tuberculosis

III—Its Pathology

By "A PHYSICIAN"

This is the third of the series of popular articles on Tuberculosis, which takes its toll by thousands in this country. These articles are written by an eminent medical authority, who has specialised in tuberculosis, and will prove helpful in taking precautions against the treatment for this dread scourge of mankind. The previous articles appeared in our issues of May 28 and June 11.

IN the previous two articles the writer has tried to impress upon the readers the nature of the seed, i.e. the bacillus of the disease itself, and the nature of the required soil, by which is meant the human system, and certain other factors which have an indirect bearing in relation to the infection and spread of the disease.

It would have been abundantly clear by following the two articles that so many divergent and varied factors such as economical, political, social, climatic, geographical etc. play an important role in spreading this most dreadful scourge of humanity. It now remains for us to understand certain pathological and clinical aspects of the same.

It would be as boring to the lay reader to follow the details of the pathology of the disease as it might be interesting to him to follow the symptoms of the said disease, because he is much more acquainted with the latter than with the changed conditions of the tissues of the human system. Pathology of any disease means the changed conditions of the normal tissue of a healthy body caused by the organisers of the disease. To understand pathology of a certain disease one must have sufficient knowledge of the anatomy, i.e., the knowledge of the normal structure of the human system. And even at risk of digression, let it be emphasized here that our existing system of education is so defective, as compared to any in the western countries, that even our university graduates have absolutely very little knowledge regarding the human system.

Glandular Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is a disease of the lymphatic system. Lymphatic system in the body is the system which has among others, the function of protecting the body from any foreign invasion. One would be able to follow the utility of this protective system if one remembers, either from self-experience or from observation, that when a person gets a boil on the finger he gets a swelling on the finger; if that swelling persists, he also gets a swelling of the glands in the armpit, where he feels pain. This simple everyday occurring phenomenon can be explained thus. The finger was attacked by micro-organisms and a boil was the result. The micro-organisms made further progress along the drainage system but were prevented from entering into the general circulation of the body by the chain of lymphatic glands which are scattered at strategic points all over the body. The organisms have to encounter this most magnificent protective mechanism before they can cause any damage to the general system.

The same process takes place with entry of the tuberculous bacilli into the body. Soon after their entry, they will be caught up and held back at the first defensive mechanism, namely the lympathic system. But the process in this case is very chronic and painless as compared to the acute swelling following a boil or following any injury when it becomes septic. Hence we find young children suffering from enlarged glands in the neck and the same enlargement of the glands takes place in the chest where there is a series of lymphatic glandular structure leading the drainage from the lung. A third important group of series of glands is found in the abdomen, where they get enlargement following some time after they are enlarged in the neck. The child thus suffers from the glandular tuberculosis—an ailment which is not so uncommon as the general public is apt to believe.

If we observe the children carefully, we may not fail to notice children in our midst who are victims of this disease. A close observation of these children would reveal that they show a chain of enlarged glands in their necks both sides and also below the chin. Clinically the disease manifests itself by various symptoms. The child looks dull He does not take much lively interest in his surroundings. He does not like to play the games with as much enthusiasm as his healthy playmates would do. He does not take the normal amount of weight which a growing healthy child should do—and let it be remembered, that when a growing child does not take weight, it is equivalent to the loss of weight in adults. Such a child further shows very poor appetite and has very poor digestion. It is very common that these children suffer from bad tonsils. They also suffer from adenoids in the nose.

Tuberculosis Of The Skeleton

We have noticed above how the tuberculosis bacilli get entry into the human system. We have also followed closely how they affect one of the most important systems into the body namely the lymphatic system. We shall presently see how these organisms pass the mighty barriers described above and cause the tuberculosis of the solid framework of the body, namely the bones and joints. The micro-organisms of the disease under consideration get into the blood in a small or big number. They travel through the arteries unhampered and get themselves lodged into the finest capillaries of the bones. The bones increase in size both in length and in breadth during the adolescent period. They, therefore, get full and profuse supply of the body during these years. If such young blood, is, however, contaminated by the micro-organisms of tuberculosis, the bones would also get some dose of these organisms.

Having once lodged themselves into the finest capillaries of the bone these organisms begin their work of destruction. The process of the destruction of the bone and further attacking the joint is so slow that it surpasses the notice of even keen observation of the parents till the disease succeeds in creating a wide destruction. This slow process is accelerated by the injuries however minute they might be, which are got in this age period of growth of the children. We then get the tuberculosis of various joints of the body. The main joints affected are the hip-joint and the knee joint. But the elbow and the shoulder joints also are not exempted.

The clinical picture of the child suffering from this variety of tuberculosis is very typical. The child has pain in the affected joint. The does not feel the acuteness of the pain during the working hours but he has agony during the night.

This pain is expressed during the night by night cries, which the child would invariably show. There would be very little swelling in the beginning. It is the duty of the parents to detect this sort of trouble in the growing before it gets too late for cure.

Tuberculosis Of The Lungs

This is the most important variety of the disease under consideration. It is this variety of the scourge which takes heavy toll of life and which is most dreadful.

To understand the changes made by the micro-organisms of the disease into this most vital system of the human body, one must have at least some knowledge of the structure and function of the lungs. The writer is conscious of the fact that it would be boring to the reader to go through the description; but he would try to put it as briefly as possible.

The lungs are very important structures in the body. And are situated in the chest. There are two lungs the right and the left, which again are divided into lobes three on the right and two on the left. They are pyramidal in shape, having the base resting on the diaphragm, (a curtain which divides the thorax from the abdomen) and the apices are just peeping above the collar bones on both the sides. The lung tissue can be compared to a sponge which contracts and expands by every action of breathing. They are protected by the thoracic cage, manufactured of the ribs and muscular tissues. The lungs are covered by a very fine membrane, which rubs against equally smooth surface of the inner wall of the thoracic cage. This is known as the pleura. The air pipes are divided into very minute air tubes and are directly connected to the finest part of the lung tissue. The lungs have the function of supplying oxygen from the inhaled air and letting out the burnt product of the body namely Carbon-dioxide. This is carried by the blood, which comes into direct contact with the air.

The lungs are constantly at work as this important function—supplying oxygen to the body and removing of the carbon-dioxide from body—is going on all the time.

The tuberculosis begins at the primary unit of this most vital organ. The micro-organisms inhaled through air settle down into the minute lung tissue and begin to make the damages. These will appear as small nodules, the latin name of which is tubercle, and curiously enough it is from this pathological unit of the disease that the word tuberculosis is derived.

The process of formation of the tubercle is a very slow phenomenon indeed, so slow that it does not manifest itself in the physical condition of the body until some years have passed and the disease has progressed very far. These tubercles combine and make a big patch. The innermost portion of these patches is a dead tissue, which rapidly breaks, and as there is a connection with the air pipes it comes out in the form of sputum. During this breaking process, fine

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An American Interviews Mahatmaji

And Finds That Photographers Had "Libelled" Him!

By FREDRICK T. BIRCHALL (Of The "New York Times")

Mahatma Gandhi

INDIA exclusive of Burma, holds approximately 380,000,000 souls —perhaps more. For all of these, Hindu and Moslem Sikh, Parsee and European alike, one name commands the utmost respect. That name is Gandhi, the Mahatma (holy man) of Hinduism. Here, his is a name to conjure with.

Theoretically and superficially, the British Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, rules India in the name of the King-Emperor, Sentries stand at his palace gates, an escort of lancers accompanies his carriage when he drives in state; at his official functions court dress is obligatory as at Buckingham Palace itself, for his also is a court with its doings, its visitors and its journeyings chronicled daily in the newspapers in a court circular under the royal coat of arms.

But the real paramount power, should he ever care to exercise it, is held by an old man in a white cotton dhoti and woolen blanket who sits on a palm-leaf mat on the porch of a mansion or a cottage, wherever he happens to be, surrounded by a little group of disciples, musing upon life in general and India's problems in particular and judging both according to his own simple but shrewd philosophy.

Greatest Power

Mahatma Gandhi is now 70 years old. His life is as simple as his dress. His daily fare is dried fruit, a little rice and goat's milk. His day begins with prayer and ends with it. Once a week he has a "silence day" in which he speaks to no body, no matter how urgent the demand. He meditates, communing with Higher Authority.

He advises, but never commands. His gospel is non-violence and his sole weapon is penance inflicted upon himself. Confronted with a grave public worry or a grave problem of disobedience among his followers, he imposes upon himself a fast until it is adjusted. It is announced, if need be, as a "fast unto death", but he is never permitted to die. The Viceroy hurries home from wherever he may be, and the worry is adjusted; or the rebels surrender. No one in India dare face the conquences of letting Gandhi die.

He is the greatest power in this vast country; because for him India's teeming masses are ready to make any sacrifice At his word millions are prepared to give up goods, liberty, even life itself. No one else has that power, or the vital appeal that creates it.

I was in Delhi waiting for Gandhi to find an opportunity to give me a long-promised interview. As I travelled about he had always been somewhere else, but finally I had reached his temporary abiding place. While waiting I took occasion to attend a meeting of the Chamber of Princes to see the Maharajas, where, under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, they kept their own fast-fading State while considering the problem of their own passing. With me was a fellow journalist veteran of the pen in many countries, who knows his India well. I had marvelled at the chamber's ceremonial, its adherence to tradition, its seeming permanence despite the impending doom written upon its walls in letters of flame for any seeing eye to behold. Then we talked of Gandhi.

"Believe me', said my hard-boiled companion, "if that old man should come into this chamber at this moment, there is scarcely one of these high-born magnificoes who wouldn't hasten to kiss his feet, opposed as he is to everything they stand for."

That is Gandhi's power in India. To the Western World that knows him only through his pictures and from newspaper dispatches telling of his fasts, his pilgrimages, his strange life in his little self-constituted monastery at Wardha, he may seem variously a shrewd politician, a freak, or a charlatan, according to the mental inclination of the appraiser. Here he is a national force—perhaps the greatest.

Camera Misses The Man

A few days later I had my interview with the Mahatma. When I talked with him I began to realize his great appeal. This was a personality. To see him it had been necessary to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and to drive breakfastless a few miles to where he was staying. To one who finds it difficult to overcome the late rising habits of forty years of daily journalism this in itself was a disagreeable experience. I was not at all happy about it. But from the moment of my encounter with India's sage and prophet all that was forgotten.

If anybody ever had good reason for suing his photographers for libel, surely that person is Gandhi. Not that the photographers are malicious or that their cameras lie. The libel is inherent in the shortcomings of the photographic art. The camera records physical characteristics. In the Mahatma's case it emphasizes the shaven head, the large outstanding ears, the thin brown face and wide toothless mouth. It shows the frail figure in the shapeless white dhoti and thick gray shawl. And it misses the real Gandhi completely.

One looks into the Mahatma's eyes, which have in them the steadiness and also the shyness of the recluse, and instinct tells one: This is a good man. One notes his gentle smile, and instinct says: This is also a kind man, with charity to all and malice to none. The soft voice, the considered, careful speech accentuate these impressions. They breathe sincerity and truthfulness. The camera cannot record that.

It is inevitable that one begins a conversation with Gandhi by liking him. It is equally inevitable that as the conversation proceeds any fair-minded person cannot be otherwise than impressed with his mental honesty, his utter selflessness. He even thinks aloud, so that one follows the processes of his mind.

The Message

Gandhi would not answer the main question I had framed, question which went to the heart of the Indian problem. Gently but firmly he declined to say what attitude he would advise his followers to take toward British participation in a European war should war be forced upon democracy. Or whether he would be willing to accept Indian independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth of Nations or insist that it should be outside that framework and complete. Both were too difficult to answer at this time, he said gently; anyway, as to the second question he had not made up his mind.

I did not persist, but tried something else. And that again was a question which political sense told him was unwise to answer, so he parried again. And finally I found something which touched the seer and leader in this strange product of oriental mysticism and New World conditions and which did bring a response. I asked if he hadn't some message for the world, some thought that would carry beyond India and help the cause of peace. That tempted him. He was silent, and then he began to think aloud.

He did have such a thought and he could put it into a message; but should he? In his view the idea he had was truth and wisdom embodied, but the hard materialistic outside world wouldn't think so. That world would probably laugh at his thought and at him. Was it worth while to become "again a laughing-stock," as he had been before? Was it? Well, laughter, after all, was wholesome. Why not? He would try it.

Reaching this decision, he instantly dictated the message. It was simply that he wished Mr. Chamberlain in conferring with democratic powers would begin by proposing that all should resort to simultaneous disarmament. He was as "certain as that I am sitting here" that this would move Hitler to disarmament.

Laughing Is Wholesome

Here was the other side of Gandhi, the holy man who believes in inherent human goodwill and brotherliness triumphing over the shrewd politician who has seen such beliefs so often negatived and trampled upon. As he mused aloud before delivering the message one could see his alert mind covering the certain consequences it would evoke—the cynical laughter, the burlesque, the cartoons and jokes. But laughter was wholesome. And it was right to say it. Therefore send it out.

"Wouldn't that be a miracle?" I asked him. But he could see only the possible benefits. Laughter was wholesome and he didn't mind being laughed at; so——

"Perhaps," said the Mahatma, "but it would save the world from

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME NOVELS

COBWEBS TO CABLES. By Valentine Ward Lock & Co., London.

Stephen Leacock once observed says Valentine in the opening chapter of "Cobwebs to Cables" "that it was the commonplace people who do things" and having said so he sets out to provo that this is so and makes a perfectly ordinary young woman do the most extraordinary and amazing things you can think of. Sonia Melbury a beautiful young woman who has seen "better days" is compelled after her father's death to take up a job on three pounds a week and by dint of pluck, courage, ressoursefulness and determination forges ahead, makes a fortune, earns success and a charming partner for life. Her adventures make very absorbing reading and this book is to be recommended to anyone who wants a really happy, restful and encouraging story.

THE RELUCTANT BRIDE. By Leila S. Macinlay, Ward Lock & Co.

Money in fiction or drama is always represented either as a tremendous curse or something which has to be possessed in millions in order to make life worth living. Miss Mackinlay, inclines to the former view and tells the story in "A Reluctant Bride" of a poor little rich girl destined because of her wealth to live a lonely life, pursued by toadies and money hunters and never genuinely loved for herself. Eventually she encounters an American millionaire to whom her dollars mean nothing at all falls in love with and marries him and settles in New York. The pictures of life in that hectic city are well done and echoes of the Lindbergh incident are to be heard when Melody's son is kidnapped and held to ransom. Here again the curse of money is made evident and a little mild socialism is allowed to creep in. The baby being however found at long last happiness is restored to the family and everything happens to prove that this is the best of all possible worlds to live in. For an idle hour on a railway journey this book is to be thoroughly recommended.

DUCHESS BY APPOINTMENT: By Lady Mary Cameron. T. Warner Laurie, Ltd. 7|6.

Lady Mary Cameron who distinguished herself some time ago by writing that deliciously amusing story "Merrily I go to Hell" has scored another success in her latest book "Duchess by Appointment". Mrs. Blotz a social Poetry climber has often boasted to her friends of the celebrities she has met during her Continental tours and is continually being pressed by them to produce one or two at a party. With the aid of Lily E. Breten, Agent for High Class Models she produces a duchess and the girl who undertakes to play the role is so intoxicated by her success that she decides to carry on the hoax for a time. A most amusing set of situations and complications follow and the whole makes up a thoroughly interesting and readable book.

THE DARK RIDE. By Wallace B. Nichols. Ward Lock & Co., Ltd., London.

School children who have had to mug endlessly over dry-as-dust history books will be glad to accept as substitutes historical romances which serve up the facts of history in an interest-

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Archaeology In Gwalior

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, GWALIOR STATE for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35. Printed at the Alijab Darbar Press, Gwalior.

The slow but steady progress of Archaeology in the Gwalior State is recorded, in detail in the annual reports for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35. Besides the famous Bagh Caves the State abounds in archaeological remains, but it appears that the financial stringency has been hampering the progress of researches.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 21,886-4-3 incurred by the department in 1933-34, a sum of Rs. 5,000 was spent for the repairs of the Bagh Caves. Some repairs were also carried out at Chanderi and other places. It is interesting to note that a rest-house at the Bagh Caves, a tea room at Udayagiri and a road connecting Sodni, at which two huge monolithic pillars of King Yoshodharman who had expelled Mihirkul, the leader of the Huns from Central India, with the Mhow-Neemuch road, were constructed.

Excavations, which were resumed during the year at Pawaya—the site of the ancient city of Padmavati, which was one of the capitals of the Nag Kings in the 3rd and 4th centuries A.D., resulted in opening the last face of the platform of a temple of the early Gupta period and yielded some mutilated sculptures and terra cotta figures. 34 monuments were listed and 7 inscriptions were examined, out of which the one in Persian records the construction of Askamdarabad—a Fort by Safdar Khan Vazir in 1512 A.D., during the reign of Sikandar Lodi of Delhi. 131 coins were examined 144 books and periodicals were added to the library and 40 antiquities were acquired for the museum at Gwalior.

In 1934-35 the expenditure came to Rs. 18,760-3-8. Repairs were carried out at the Jama Masjid at Canderi built by one of the Khilji Sultans of Malwa 400 years ago, at the Maladevi temple of the 10th century A. D. at Gyaraspur and at the Shiv temples of the 8th century A. D. at Malwa. Though no excavations were undertaken during the year Ujjain was explored with a view to selecting a site for future operations. Out of 40 monuments listed 16 pillars with sculptures at Bangla, suggested the site of a battlefield on the bank of the river Balua on which Gopaldeva, the King of Narwar had defeated Viravarman, the King of Bundelkhand in 1218 A. D. The pillars are supposed to be the memorials to some warriors who had fought on the side of Gopaldeva.

Epigraphical survey brought to light 28 inscriptions of which 7 on the pillars at Bangla have historical importance, 51 coins were examined and 124 books and periodicals were added to the library, 65 antiquities were acquired for the museum.

The Gwalior State has a well organised archaeological department, the Mahakal temple museum at Ujjain and the Gujari Mahal Museum at Gwalior to which antiquities like sculptures, images, paintings, inscriptions, coins and manuscripts are regularly added. The department has published a work on archaeology in Gwalior and guides in the museum at Gwalior and important monuments.

D. G. V.

A Casket For Sir Chimanlal

Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad

BY J. R. B. JEEJEEBHOY (Published by Prof. C. H. Mehta at Ratilal Bldg., Bhatvadi, Bombay 4. Price Rs. 2-8.)

This volume has a curious history. It was originally written as an Introduction to the Gujarati biography of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, which Mr. Ambalal N. Joshi is soon bringing forth. Partly because the introduction had overstepped its legitimate bounds and partly in order to remedy the want of such a book in English, Mr. Joshi decided to publish this book independently, though it will also be incorporated in the Gujarati volume when it appears.

Neither fish nor fowl nor good red herring! That is what the reviewer thought after glancing through the 93 pages of this book. It is too long to serve as an introduction and too short to be considered as a biography worth its name of a person of the accomplishments and standing of Sir Chimanlal. Nor is it a straightforward sketch to go into a "Who's Who".

The book is compiled with care and we are told that the author spent his valuable time in delving into old newspaper files and Government records to collect the necessary material. That is a tribute to the author's industry and his reverence for his subject. The more is the regret therefore, that this book betrays an utter absence as much of the critical spirit as of the historical perspective, which a biographer or even an introduction inditer requires.

It reads like an address in a casket and from what one knows of Sir Chimanlal, one is afraid that he will not be particularly flattered by this unrelieved panegyric. This exorbitantly priced brochure has, however, done one good service: it will surely whet the public appetite for a real biography of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

And may one hazard to suggest Sir Chimanlal himself to garner the reminiscences of a rich and varied life? Why, indeed, do eminent Indians fight shy of writing their autobiographies?

N. JOG

AFTER-DINNER SPEECHES

INDIAN AFTER-DINNER STORIES by A. S. P. Iyyar, I. C. S. Published by D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.

Here is a book which compares with Mrs. Beeton's classic, if only in size. It is not paged, except here and there, and it contains 365 short stories—apparently one to be read after dinner each night for a year. The only comment one can make on such a performance is that there is no provision for the leap year.

It would have been more accurate if this book had been called "After Indian-dinner Stories." The word "after-dinner" implies something crisp and subtle, something that is told with a twinkle in the eye, a gentle smirk on the lips. Mr. Ayyar judged by that standard is disappointing. His book reeks with morality. It is pompous in parts and even the simplicity is laboured. The sentences do not please the ear. Indian words fall heavy and one comes across sentences that might well give the healthiest amongst us an attack of chronic indigestion if tackled after dinner. One such sentence, which is typical reads: "All said Govinda! Govinda! And the Muslim converts were then known as Pathan Vaishnavas." This story is called 'Reckless of Life."

Likewise a very short affair entitled: "What thunder says" reads: "What is the meaning of thunder? Hear the views of our ancients, said a great scholar Da! Da! Da! Da!)Datta). Give, give, give, give (to others), that is what the divine voice of thunder says. Da! Da! Da! Da! (Dayadhvam). Be kind and forgiving that is what the divine voice of thunder says. Da! Da! Da! Da! (Damyata). Be self-controlled, that is what the divine voice of thunder says.

"It said all that in the Krita, Treta and Dwapara Yugas but not now in Kali Yuga. All that it says now is Da! Da! Da! Da! (Datta) Give (me), give (me), give (me), give (me) the sole cry of this iron age, said a cynical hearer."

Really, Mr. Ayyar! You are going too far. One would like to see the man who would have the nerve to tell this story—before or after dinner.

—D. F. K.

A DISAPPOINTING BOOK

"INDIA": By A. M. Sahay and J. Muto. (Modern Nippon Sha).

This is a curious book to fall into any reviewer's hands. Two-thirds of it is in Japanese and reads from back to front. The first third, however, is in English. This book is obviously intended to give the Japanese some idea of what is happening in India or perhaps what has happened. It begins with Vasco de Gama and in hardly ten pages it comes as near as the war years. It is a slipshod and badly written book and it is regrettable that the Japanese will form their opinion of India from it. To one's surprise one finds that it has gone through four editions within a month and that it is written by a young man who served a sort of political apprenticeship to Babu Rajendra Prasad. One should have thought that such a man would have something more to say than merely to chronicle events which have already appeared in hundreds of pamphlets before. Throughout the book there is hardly an original point of view expressed and even such things as Satyagraha are not explained to the Japanese public. The latter part of the book which is in Japanese is, one presumes, a translation of the first part. What Sahay takes a hundred pages to say, his translator takes two hundred. So he takes it that Japanese is a longer language. It is hardly possible to recommend this book to anyone in India. It is, one regrets to say, almost elementary.

Nor is the English very good. Says Sahay: "The Government spies even joined the Congress as members and created mischieves". Or again, describing 1921, he says: "Most of those trials were full of funs and humour. Many prisoners created farce." Well, really, even an average matriculate Indian could do better than that.

It is a pity that such books are published in countries which know nothing, as the author says, about what is happening in India.

D. F. K.

Pleasant Homes

WALL BRACKETS SOLVE DECORATION PROBLEMS

We're carried away with the possibility of wall brackets for achieving new and different effects in decorating. Five of them grouped over a mantel to hold a collection of figurines, of small pitchers or unusual glass will bring individuality to any room.

Repeat Or Accent

Brackets are excellent solutions to the problem of how to make an insignificant window look more important. First drape the window rather elaborately, then have three gilt brackets grouped on each side to hold ornaments that repeat or accent the colour of the draperies.

An uninteresting corner of a room can be brightened, not to mention distinguished, by having a whole group of brackets to display some special collection. Mrs. Lauritz Melchoir, wife of the Metropolitan opera singer, has a lovely collection of little porcelain birds on brackets on both walls of a corner that would otherwise be rather dull.

For A Collection Of Fans

Another pleasant grouping of brackets was around and above the mirror of a lacy skirted dressing table. On these brackets tiny vases for small flowers seemed quite attractive and appropriate. Or they might be used to hold a collection of fans.

Brackets are offered in a variety of finishes and styles. In gilt they are most popular, but we also see them often in mahogany, in pickled pine, in maple, in mirror, or in white painted metal. You may have your choice of mood as well as detail, for some are as dignified as a lorgnette—others are as casual as slacks.

When you get a group of brackets, don't put just any knickknack on them. Remember that details are as important to the tone of your home as the big things and that your bibelots should be as carefully chosen as your furniture. Three, five or seven are more graceful in a single grouping than an even number. For a parallel arrangement, you'll want an even number, of course.

Brackets with figurines for the overmantel sometimes make a pleasant change from the usual picture or mirror.

Vacationing At Home

Sometimes we think that it isn't the actual physical energy spent in caring for a home and family that gives a lady a case of self-pity. It's the inevitability of it all With steady implacable persistence, families and homes have a way of going on—summer, winter, spring and fall, come rain or shine, heat or bitter cold. So it's no wonder we get the blues about the threat of monotony.

The Best Vacation

There may not be a holiday in store for you this season, but there should be a change in the tempo of your life. And a change we're told is the finest vacation of all. Since you can't change your surroundings, it might be a good idea to change your way of living a little.

Look over your daily lists of things to do and see where you can eliminate here and there. If ironing little Lucy's frilly frocks takes a good bit of your time and energy, resolve that Lucy shall wear the simplest types of dresses during your "vacation"—little seersuckers and such that require little pressing and no fancy work. If the family is addicted to big hearty meals, go on strike (a nice comfortable "sit-down" strike) for the summer months and specialize in one-dish meals that can be prepared in the morning and popped into the oven and practically forgotten—and have at least one picnic supper a week when all members of the family pitch in and make their own and clean up afterwards as well.

Before The Heat Of The Day

Then for painless summer housekeeping resolve to get up very early each morning, before the heat of the day has had a chance to set in, and get all your heaviest tasks performed then. Then, for the rest of the day, take it easy, remembering that this is 'your' vacation.

Investigate new play-equipment for backyard "camping out" at home. And plan your eatings outdoors with efficiency, getting large platters and a big coffee pot or iced tea pitcher to save treks back and forth to the kitchen. If children form a major partt of your summer activities, do a thorough job of organizing their summer too—so that idle hands won't find work for that old man with the forked tail. Start a gardening project for a younger group, or turn over a part of the back ward for camp with a canvas tub for dips, swings and see-saws and the like. If there are a number of children in the neighbourhood, divide the job of planning their activities with other mothers, so that, although you may be busy as all get-out for one or two days a week, you will have time off when other mothers take over their weekly stint.

You can have a real "vacation" at home if you make a point about it.

(COPRIGHT)

Divert the children with gardening during the summer months.

Vegetable For Towels And Linen

Whether you use one motif on each towel or cover your linen tablecloth, scarfts and aprons with an assortment of these vegetable motifs, you will have outstanding creations. Embroider them in their natural colours and you will have the newest thing in linens. The pattern includes motifs consisting of 10 different vegetables. Each measuring from 3 to 6 inches.

"I am surprised to see you here. I thought you had passed away."

"Whatever made you think that?"

"Why, I heard some men on the street speaking well of you."

* * * *

Judge: "What is the defendant's reputation for veracity?"

Witness: "Excellent, your honor I've known him to admit that he'd been fishing all day and hadn't got a single bite."

If wishes only could be realities then the world would be filled with millionaires.

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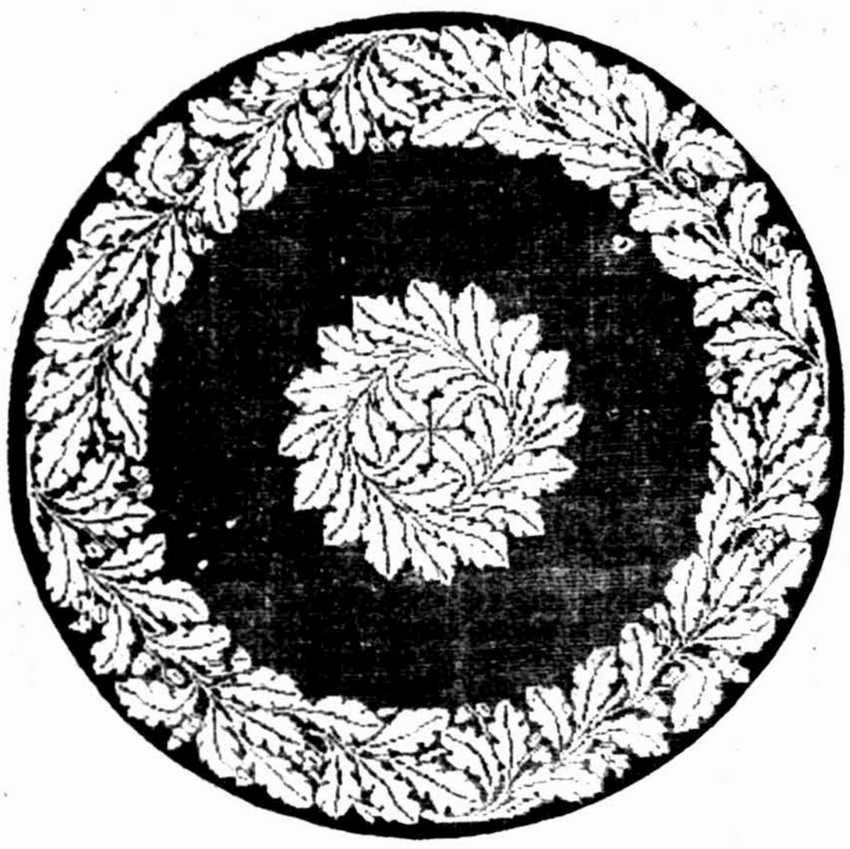
A Page For Women

Distinctive Oak Leaf Cloth



Women want new and beautiful things to crochet. That is why I take pains in designing our exquisite filet pieces. This oak and acorn filet cloth, which measures 58 inches in diameter with size 28 cotton, is the most popular of all designs. In fact, it is a classic which you will be proud to hand it down to your children.

(RELEASED BY THE BELL SYNDICATE, INC.)

INDIAN DISHES

(By MRS. BHARUCHA.)

KHEER.

¼ lb. Patna Rice.
1 pint milk.
¼ lb. Sugar.
a good sized piece of cinnamon.

Wash the rice well, and set on with the milk and cinnamon; cover the pan and boil very quietly or the rice will not smell and soften properly. Boil till the milk is quite absorbed and the rice is a soft mash, then mix in the sugar and serve either hot or cold.

The rice should be very fine in the grain. This dish is like a milk pudding.

HALWAH.

1 lb. semolina
1 lb. granualted sugar.
3 ozs ghee.
¼ lb. sultanas.
6 almonds, blanched and sliced.
2 cardamoms.
A small piece of cinnamon.

Soak the semolina in one pint of cold water for five hours, then rub it through a hair sieve; the liquid is used, the sticky residue is thrown away.

Put the ghee in the fire in a rather large sauce pan with the spices. Stir the sugar, almonds and raisins into the strained liquid and as soon as the ghee boils pour the mixture on to it; keep stirring and boiling till it thickens sufficiently to set when cold. Pour the halwah into a deep dish in which it can be served; or pour into a buttered mould from which it will turn out easily when cold, and make a pretty sweet for supper or lunch.

Bridget: "Pat, my man, I'm going to die, and I want you to promise me one thing."

Pat: "Sure, Bridget, and I'll do that. What is it?"

Bridget: "I want you to have my mother in your carriage at the funeral."

Pat: "Well, Bridget, I promise, since it is your last wish; but I tell you it will spoil the day for me."

You no longer are of the younger generation if you feel your style is cramped through lack of time.

The wisest of us find no matter how determined we are to live our own lives fate has a way of steering us.

GRAPE JUICE AND TOMATO JUICE

Both Can Be Made In Home Kitchen

Requests have come to the editor of this column for preparation for both tomato juice and grape juice Both of these can be prepared satisfactorily in the home kitchen, without any extra equipment.

In making grape juice, cook the fruit over a very low fire without allowing it to boil, until the seeds separate from the pulp Both grape and tomato juice should be canned in clean, hot glass jars, and they should be sealed with new rubbers. Then you will have no difficulty in keeping them as long as they last.

Tomato Juice

Select firm, ripe tomatoes. Wash well and drain. Cut in sections. Cover. Cook slowly until soft and rub through a sieve. Heat juice just to boiling. Fill hot glass jars. Add one teaspoon salt to each quart. Seal at once.

Grape Juice

10 pounds grapes.
1 cup water.
3 pounds sugar.

Put grapes and water in kettle. Heat until stones and pulp separate; then strain through jelly bag, add sugar, heat to boiling point and pour into hot glass jars and seal. Approximate yield: 1 gallon. When served, should be diluted one-half. with water.

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Every woman wants to look her best and be admired for her lovely complexion. That is just what Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream will do for you. It forms an invisible film that lets your pores breathe, and makes your skin soft and velvety. And it cleverly conceals little skin blemishes that sometimes mar a beautiful complexion. Perfect Vanishing Cream gives your skin complete protection against sun, wind, rain and dust. It is an ideal powder base, and lends a smooth finish to your make-up, preserving it for hours.

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Here you have the secret of an alluring complexion — a secret that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and Face Powder the choice of beautiful women everywhere.

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Perfect Cleansing Oil — Perfect Face Powder — Perfect Rouge — Perfect Hand Lotion
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You will always look your best with
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Democracy And British Youth

"As Never Before In Its Annals, British Youth Is Making Its Voice Heard, And Its Voice Is No Uncertain One; To All It Announces That Britain's Young People Want Peace And Freedom, Liberty And Social Justice

By H. MICHAEL SCHNEIER

(Press Secretary, World Youth Congress Movement).

In these times of extreme international tension and of increasing threats to the lives, liberties and general well-being of the vast majority of the peoples of all lands, the youth of Britain are showing a most lively activity. This activity is directed not only towards the maintenance and strengthening of those democratic privileges which British youth regard as their very birthright, and towards the improvement of their material conditions of life, but also, through the reaffirmation of the principles of democracy, it is directed to the strengthening of the bonds uniting the young people of Britain with their fellows in the Dominions and Colonies, in the vast sub-continent of India and in other countries.

The B. Y. P. A.

The vast majority of organised youth in Britain are affiliated, through their organisations, to the British Youth Peace Assembly, the British section of the World Youth Congress Movement. Established early in 1936, the B. Y. P. A. is a co-ordinating body for the general purpose of enabling the youth organisations to take common action on questions relating to the maintenance of peace and the achievement of social justice. No fewer than 27 national youth organisations, with a membership of well over one million, are affiliated to it, and a number of other organisations, while not actually affiliated, work in close association and co-operation.

The affiliated organisations vary in their primary interests from religious to political, and from industrial to sporting. They include for example, the Young Women's Christian Association and the Central Youth Council of the Church of England, the National League of Young Liberals, the University Labour Federation, the Co-operative Youth, the Young Communist League, the Youth Advisory Committee of the Civil Service Clerical Association, and the Industrial Christian Fellowship Youth Committee. Among them, too, are the Student Christian Movement, the Young Theosophists and the League of Nations Union Youth Groups, as well as the National Clarion Cycling Clubs. Among the numerous organisations which collaborate with the Assembly from time to time on specific issues may be mentioned the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associations, the Labour League of Youth and the National Union of Students.

Its Achievements

It may thus be said that the B. Y. P. A. is a co-ordinating body of mass organisations. What are its achievements?

Since its inception it has taken a leading part in the work of the World Youth Congress Movement. To the First World Youth Congress at Geneva in 1936, 50 delegates and 50 observers were sent, and to the first camp of the W. Y. C. M. in 1937, at Paris, a contingent of 350; while to the Second Congress held in New York last August, no fewer than 45 delegates and observers made the voyage.

In the less than four years since its foundation, the B. Y. P. A. has organised five National Assemblies at which the representatives of over a million young people have discussed the moral, religious and philosophical bases of peace and have adopted a "minimum policy" as essential for its preservation. Numerous regional Peace Assemblies have been built up to carry out the aims of the B. Y. P. A. by means of the co-ordination of local activities, and several nation-wide campaigns, such as those on behalf of the German youth leaders, whose ideas were not sympathetic to the present regime, and those for Peace and Social Justice have been carried out, as well as innumerable demonstrations on specific issues.

Early in the Assembly's history, a policy of organising sub-committees to deal with questions requiring special or detailed attention was followed. Thus, soon after the outbreak of the war in Spain, a Spanish Youth Foodship-Committee was formed. (Up to date, a sum greatly in excess of 50,000 pounds has been sent to Spain and to Spanish refugees by this Committee.) Similarly, a Student Sub-Committee was formed to concern itself with the work of the B. Y. P. A. in the universities. More recently, preparatory to its Conference on the colonial question, the B. Y. P. A. founded a Colonial Sub-Committee. The indications are that the work of this Sub-Committee will become of greater and greater importance in bringing before the whole of organised British youth the case of the youth and people of India.

National Youth Hearing

The foregoing is by way of an historical account. Coming now to the present and immediate past, and most striking activity of the B. Y. P. A. is probably the recently concluded "National Youth Hearing".

The Hearing was, quite simply, an enquiry into the conditions of life of the youth of Britain, and its objects were to give publicity to these conditions, and to show how they affect the chances of young people to develop to their full potentialities and to play their part in the society to which they belong, while simultaneously making an examination of the Youth Charter drawn up by the B. Y. P. A., and investigating the means by which it may be passed into law.

The general procedure was similar to that of a British Government Enquiry. A Board of Commissioners, consisting of a number of experts on youth matters, was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Comyns Carr, K. C., the distinguished barrister. Meeting on four successive Saturdays, the Court heard evidence from a large number of bodies well qualified to give it. In general, the evidence fell into one or other of the following categories: conditions of employment and unemployment; education; leisure and recreation; health; citizenship and service to the community. In addition, to the organisations affiliated to the B. Y. P. A., whose representatives gave accounts of their own special subjects, delegates from many of the principal Trade Unions gave evidence on conditions of work; representatives of teachers and students spoke on education; while experts from such institutions as the National Police Court Mission dealt with the question of juvenile delinquency.

Extremely Serious Condition

Although the full report of the Hearing which will include the findings of the commissioners, is not yet published, it may without

(Continued On Page 50)

SOME NOVELS

(Continued From Page 11)

ing and absorbing way. "The Dark Ride" is a novel with such a background dealing with fourteenth century England and the attempts of a few English knights to dethrone King Henry the Fifth; and prevent his invasion of France. Mr. Nichols has sketched in the details with accuracy, thoroughness and knowledge and produced a really readable and instructive book.

ALABANI: By Donald Henderson Clarke. T. Werner Laurie Ltd. 7/6.

This is a book which will as the saying goes, make every young woman green with envy and long to be in the heroine's shoes. Ida Hansen nicknamed Alabam is a real platinum blonde beautiful, talented, plucky, and brave, she "hitch hikes" to California, gets a small job in Hollywood, chuks it up for a marriage which turns out disastrously, gets another job in the studios and ends up not only by being the brightest star in that star, spangled district but marrying the screen's most glamorous and famous lover. No film fan, no screen goer, no lover of the movies, no admirer of the silver screen, no one in short who is at all human in any way can afford to miss reading this book. It is delicious, amusing, witty, gay and debonair and may be recommended by the most concientious reviewer as thoroughly good entertainment.

H. C. V.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS FROM YEAR TO YEAR

The Information Section of the Secretariat has just published, as it does each year, a volume dealing with the general activities of the League of Nations in the course of the past year. ("The League of Nations from year to year 1938).

In addition to a clear and succinct account of all the year's activities, it contains sufficient details to enable or assist the reader to make a careful study of the political, legal and technical work done by the different organs of the League of Nations.

A glance at the list of the main chapters shows the general scope of the volume. These deal with legal and constitutional questions (including information on the progress of discussions regarding the application of the Covenant and the question of Swiss neutrality); political questions; Permanent Court of International Justice; mandates; intellectual co-operation; economic and financial work; Communications and Transit Organisation; Health Organisation; European Conference on Rural Life; opium; social questions; international assistance to refugees; technical collaboration with China.

The previous volume contained an innovation which was appreciated by the public and which has been retained in the present edition, namely, a detailed chronological table of the principal events which took place in the League's sphere of activity during the year. This table gives the dates of the meetings of the different organs of the Lague and of their principal decisions, as well as of the world political events which had an influence on the League's work.

WORLD FEDERATION

WORLD FEDERATION by Newfang (Barnes and Noble).

This is an American publication half in English by Newfang and the other half, a translation in French by Pierre Gant. It has amazing chapters and these chapters take about two or three pages each. It is a very ambitious effort. "The achievement of permanent peace in Great Britain" as far as one can see takes less than five pages, begins with 409 A.D. as the first date and 1707 and Queen Anne as its last paragraph. Likewise we have chapters on the achievements of permanent peace in Germany, in France, in Italy and elsewhere. By that time we come to part two, which takes 15 pages and which deals with the present non-fulfilment of the conditions of world peace. Part three follows and we come to the fulfilment of the conditions of world peace. This is chiefly an emanation from the publicity bureau of a dying League of Nations. In a book of this small size—or to be more accurate these two books in one—the only interesting thing one found was a reproduction of the Covenant of the League of Nations. One sometimes wonders why such books are ever published.

D. F. K.

Political And Strategic Interests Of United Kingdom

The general method of approach adopted by the Study Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs is now well known. The present one deals with the material, political and strategic facts which are commonly regarded as fundamental to British interests. The report ranges from military and naval considerations in Western Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean to treaty commitments and essential interests in the Middle and Far East. An important section is devoted to Imperial Defence in the widest sense.

An optimist is he who believes there is no problem beyond him.

College Life In Germany Undergoes Transformation

STUDENTS HELP IN GATHERING IN HARVEST

By DR. KLEEBERG

In former years, college life in Germany was invariably associated in the minds of foreigners especially, with bright-coloured students' caps and scarfs, with innumerable societies, the clash of duelling swords, and in short with a life of careless gaiety hard to reconcile with any of the more serious problems of everyday life and work. It was known, of course, that behind this external appearance of pleasure seeking, a great deal of earnest and valuable scientific and intellectual work was being accomplished by these same apparently frivolous student bodies. The high estimation in which the German colleges and institutions of advanced learning are held abroad is sufficient proof of this.

Yet, this same atmosphere of gaiety and frivolity was always considered by foreigners to be the outstanding characteristic of the German college and university, the forms and traditions of which dated back to the Middle Ages. Few people realized that much of the mediaeval tradition was disturbed when the necessities arising out of the war and post-war periods gave birth to a new development within the student body, which showed itself in the desire for a reformation, and that many fundamental changes began to be made under the cover of the old traditional forms, the most vital of which being the zealous struggles on the part of the students of Germany to bring about a political rebirth within the nation.

When National Socialism seized the reins of Government it found in the high schools and colleges an extraordinary amount of dissension, but the administrative and facultative departments of most of the colleges were soon successfully re-organized.

Reich Student Leader Dr. Scheel who took over the superintendence of the student organization some two years ago, has successfully reorganized the entire student body of Germany. At the same time, Dr. Scheel is the chairman of the German Student Organization, whose membership includes all those who have matriculated at a university, a college, a high-school, or a school of technology. Dr. Scheel is also head of the National Socialist Students' League, whose members in the various colleges, etc. form the nucleus for National Socialist troops among the students. This League works in constant co-operation with all the Reich organizations having to do with educational matters, and their branches in the several administrative districts throughout the country.

"Self-Education" Groups

The system of National Socialist "Self-Education" among German students has brought about the formation of two distinct student organizations, i. e., the Social Groups of the National Socialist Students' League (Kameradschaft)., and the Technical Groups, the members of which are students following a particular course of study. The "Kameradschaft", in the first place, is to take the place of the student societies clubs, and fraternities with which German colleges and universities teemed in former times. It will, however, continue to foster all of the best traditions of German student life in the past, and especially the spirit of patriotism which has always pervaded organizations of German students.

This spirit is to be re-awakened in a national-socialist conception of State and Nation. The members of these "Kameradschafts" will be the standard-bearers of the new German attitude toward world politics and they will influence the character and perspective of the young students who, according to a decree issued by Reich Minister of Education Rust, must attend for at least two academic terms the high-school or college which they left in order to perform their tour of duty in the Reich Labour Front Organization.

In future, the student will still have free choice as to the students' society of "Kameraschaft" which he joins. There are several such fraternities in every college, the total number in Germany being about 900. During the tie of this course of study, he is released from duty in the other N. S. Party organizations, such as the S. A. and the S. S. The activities of the several "kameradschafts", which next to their political work, are to be largely devoted to sport and physical training, are to be under the control of a responsible leader, whose task it will be to guide "self-education" groups into proper channels.

Many of the members of these new student groups still live in the old fraternity houses which belonged to the former student societies, and which have now been placed at the disposal of the new groups, and between the "old Grads" organizations and the modern National Socialist Students' League a perfect spirit of harmony exists, although the new 'kameradschaft" will not in any sense be a continuation of the old German college society or fraternity. These organizations are no longer to bear the name of some traditional 'national" students league of mediaeval times, but will be named for great men in Germany's history particularly those who lost their lives for the National Socialist fight for Germany's freedom.

Contact With Rural Life

In order that students shall not lose touch with their fellow-citizens in other walks of life, or forget that they are a part of the "folk" community, all members of the "kameradschaft" societies will be required to help gather in the harvest during their vacation periods, and also to do extra work in the factories in their district between college terms In this way, all young students will become familiar with the manual labour and the various handicrafts in which their fellow-citizens are engaged, and their course of study will not be confined to theory, but must be practically applied. Last summer over two thousand students took part in bringing in the harvest in East Prussia alone.

After three academic terms in one of the "kameradschaft" groups to which each student is thereafter permanently connected, he is transferred into one of the technical or occupational groups under one of the several Faculties of the college or university. Here the instruction is more intensive and is directed along scientific lines with the direct purpose of developing an academic consciousness based on National Socialist principles. The so-called "technical" or occupational groups form the foundation of the competitive occupational contests now a part of the German higher educational System, in which more and more students are participating each year. The practical value of this Reich Competitive Occupational System for high-school and college students is shown by the single fact that more than 50 per cent. of the students' theses and essays on scientific and intellectual subjects have been found of actual use in various departments of the National Socialist Party and of the Government.

Exchange Students

The winners of the occupational competitive contests are given special preference as they continue their studies. The student body in Germany, taken as a whole, has entered upon a new course during the last few years. In particular, the preliminary education of talented young men of high character, who are not in a position to take of a college course owing to their limited financial means, are so assisted that they are enabled to take their entrance examinations and go to college, where they can enjoy university training without cost.

Much value and importance is attached to the system of exchange students with the colleges and universities of other countries. This system is under the management of as regularly organized "Academic Exchange Service." During the current college term, there are 167 exchange students at the various German universities, not counting those foreign students who have matriculated at some German college or university independent of the exchange service. Among the former are 15 Italian students, including those holding the so-called "Mussolini scholarships." All of these foreign students are given the opportunity of becoming familiar with German students life in all its aspects and to make close friendships with their German comrades, friendships which promote sympathetic understanding and appreciation of the foreign country, and at the same time strengthening one's love for his own country.

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OUR SHORT STORY

Air Pilot

By KARL GRAYSON

All the passengers except Bart Peabody, the pilot, felt that they were getting a break when the cabin was sighted halfway up the slope. They had thought that the country beneath them was a veritable wilderness, and when the airliner had been forced to land in the only available opening, they had anticipated an uncomfortable couple of days until help could arrive. But here was a snug little log cabin, which meant warmth and food and shelter.

Bart didn't like the looks of it. To begin with it was highly incredible that the ship could run out of gas. In the second place, this cabin was comparatively new. He smiled to himself. His imagination was running away with him. He wished now that Curtis Jordan hadn't told him that he (Jordan) was carrying the plans for the new naval bombers to Washington. Only he and Jordan knew about the plans, and only he and Jordan were concerned about the forced landing.

Two men and a woman occupied the cabin. They weren't trappers as was logical to suppose. All three were educated, cultured.

"We're snow surveyors", the apparent leader of the trio explained. "I'm Dudley Sprague. This is wife. The other gentleman i Clay Riddle, my assistant".

"Snow surveyors?" Bart frowned.

"Government employees. We measure and weigh the winter's snow fall and can thereby estimate the spring water flowage into the dry regions for irrigation and power purposes."

Bart accepted the information without comment and returned to the grounded liner. He'd get a message off to Hillsboro at once. He sat down before the instrument board and threw a switch. Nothing happened. Bart worked over the radio for half an hour, then gave up. He was scowling when he returned to the cabin.

The passengers were sitting around the cabin's living-room, apparently enjoying themselves. Only Curtis Jordan looked worried. He had the brief case containing the plans clutched in his lap.

"Radio's out of order", Bart said flatly. "Someone of us will have to walk outside".

There was silence. Dudley Sprague smiled pleasantly. "It's fifty miles to the nearest town. It would take you a week". He gestured toward a table near the fireplace. "The government", he continued, "requires that we maintain a small receiving and sending set. Since yours is out of order, we'll contact Hillsboro for you".

Bart was puzzled and a little ashamed that he had suspected anyone of tempering with the ship's equipment. Sprague clamped on some earphones, and presently a voice came over the loud speaker clear and distinct. Sprague explained what had happened, and the voice said that a relief ship would be dispatched at once.

Everyone breathed easier. The worried look left Curtis Jordan's face.

After that, the gathering took on the proportions of a party. Mrs. Sprague went into the kitchen to prepare something to eat. While they were eating, thunder was heard in the distance. The storm approached rapidly. Lightning hissed and crackled about the cabin. Jordan began to look worried again. There was little likelihood of a relief ship getting through.

The storm continued for hours. Presently the passengers gave up hope of the rescue ship's arriving, and retired to the quarters Mrs. Sprague assigned them. Bart, Jardan and Frost, the co-pilot, were together. Bart explained to them briefly what he planned to do. Then he slipped out and returned to the now darkened living-room. He went to the set and began calling Hillsboro. After a long while, faint and barely audible, Hillsboro came in. Bart gave their position, then a voice behind him said: "All right, pilot! Get your hands up!"

He turned to find Sprague standing behind him with a gun. He

5-9

wasn't surprised. Sprague was no longer the genial host. His eyes gleamed wickedly.

"You should have had sense enough to let well enough alone, pilot. We hoped to acquire the plans and get away in our own 'plane, which is hidden down the valley, without hurting anyone. Since you know so much....." Sprague raised the gun in his hand.

"Look out behind!" Bart yelled suddenly. Sprague half turned. Bart leaped at him. The gun exploded harmlessly. A door behind the fireplace flew open and Riddle and Mrs. Sprague came running in with guns. Bart was glad he had mentioned his suspicions to Jordan and Frost. As it was, they barely arrived in time to save him. Frost shot the gun out of Riddle's hand, and Mrs. Sprague quit with a shriek of terror.

After it was over Bart contacted Hillsboro again, and urged them to hurry with the relief ship.

"I can't figure it out", Jordan said. "I distinctly heard Sprague conversing with the Hillsboro operator".

"No you didn't", said Bart. "Sprague was talking with Riddle, who was in the next room sitting before a makeshift microphone". He smiled. "I didn't like the looks of things from the first. Then I noticed that Riddle was absent when Sprague put through his message. But what really sold me on the trick was the fact that the alleged Hillsboro operator's voice came in so clear and distinct. I've been flying this route for years. There's a pocket here. Radio reception is almost impossible". He smiled again. "An air pilot gets to know those things".

Why no other insecticide has the killing-power of
FLIT
FLIT Prices Reduced
Flit is sure death to insects because it is a combination of potent killing agents which cannot be excelled. Flit has undergone the most exhaustive tests and is of known definite killing power. That's why you should always insist on Flit—and refuse all substitutes. Flit spray will not stain, and is harmless to humans. Be sure the soldier is on the tin.
FLIT
Kills
FLIT always KILLS!
Sole Agents:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

ODD SPOTS

THE MYSTERIOUS SANDS

There are many theories to account for that strangest of all the shoals which make dangerous many of the narrow seas, the Goodwin Sands. The most popular story is that the money which should have been used to build a sea-wall to defend the lands of Earl Godwine was diverted to the building of Tenterden Church steeple, and that the sea broke in and turned the fair lands of the great Earl into the shoal we know to-day.

It is also said that a great cataclysm in the North Sea, which swept over a great part of Holland, also made the Goodwin Sands, but many geologists are of the opinion that there never was land there. The sweep of the tide and the various currents in the neighbourhood have, they maintain, silted up the sand and have brought the great shoal up from the bottom of the water.

The Goodwin Sands are often regarded as "quick", but this is an error. The sands are as hard and firm as any sand when the tide is off them. Games of golf, cricket and football have been played on them, and every summer during fine weather boatmen carry picnic parties to the sand. But when the water washes over the sand the surface is disturbed, and the action of the sea continually moving to and fro any wreck which has gone ashore, gradually forces the unfortunate vessel down into the sand; but the sand does not "suck" it down.

Day Of A Soviet Worker

HE FINDS THE AMPLEST OPPORTUNITIES FOR SELF-DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-EXPRESSION IN THE SERVICE OF HIS FATHERLAND

By D. G. TENDULKAR

At 6-45 in the morning Alexandre Sukhonikhin switches on the radio and low musical sounds fill up his flat. He gets up, takes a wash and has his breakfast. He is an old worker of the Stalin Auto Plant in Moscow. Not long ago he was appointed foreman of the experimental shop at the carriage body department. Perhaps you have even heard him. On May first 1936, he came out on radio with a speech for foreign workers' delegations, who came to the USSR.

So, the usual day of a Soviet worker Sukhonikhin has begun.

After breakfast, Alexandre Sukhonikhin goes to the plant, 10 minutes walk from his home. At 7-30 Sukhonikhin is in his department. True, the work will start in 30 minutes, but he wants to check up whether the workers of his section are provided with everything necessary by the beginning of the shift. Seeing that everything is in order he calls on the manager of the department to have a talk with him on the work.

At The Experimental Shop

Sukhonikhin has not received special education. Eight years ago he came to the plant as an ordinary worker. During this period of time working continuously, he has become a wonderful expert of his work. At the experimental shop he creates together with the designers new types of automobile carriage bodies supplementing and correcting the designs, making experiments, looking for new possibilities, until the designs created by him are used for mass production. He took part in creating dozens of types of automobiles, buses and trolley-buses and also beautiful light machines "ZIS 101", which do not give way to the best American and European motor cars and speedy buses, which recently appeared at Moscow streets.

Nine o'clock in the morning. The shop is working in full swing. Sukhonikhin can leave quietly his department and see how his numerous pupils—young workers, are working on the conveyor. When the plant masters new types of motor cars, Sukhonikhin spends many hours near the conveyor giving instructions to the youth, working there. Among them Sukhonikhin sees his daughters. The elder one does the inner finishing of the carriage body, the second the assembling of electric fittings, the third does upholstering. The fourth—his youngest daughter works as a designer, and in the evenings she attends the third course of the automobile technicum at the plant. His son attends also this technicum in day-time. Sukhonikhin is proud that all his family participates in the production of Soviet motor cars.

Noon. One hour break for dinner begins in the carriage body department. After their dinner the workers gather in the department, read newspapers and discuss the political events. Sukhonikhin actively participates in these talks. The workers listen to him attentively since his statements are always substantiated and thought over. Apart from political events the workers discuss during their break the factory news.

Sukhonikhin goes to the trade union factory committee, where he was invited last evening. The chairman of the factory committee, an old factory worker, who knows Sukhonikhin for many years, greets him.

"Sit down", he says. "How are you. When are you going to take your holidays?"

"Yes", says Sukhonikhin. "I propose to take it in ten days".

"There is a place for you in a Crimean rest home. An excellent rest home, wonderful swimming. Will you go there?"

Rest Homes For Workers

Almost every year Sukhonikhin spends his vacations in rest homes. The factory committee pays for him from the social insurance fund. Sukhonikhin had his rest in Caucasus, in Crimea and in rest homes near Moscow. This time he does not want to go to Crimea.

"Thank you" he says, "I have another plan. I want to go to the village with my wife, it is a long time I did not visit my relatives".

The chairman of the factory committee tries once more to tempt Sukhonikhin by the beauty of the Black Sea coast, but seeing that he is firm in his decision, the chairman of the factory committee goes over to another theme. He is interested to know how the last invention of Sukhonikhin is being realised. Whether the assistance of the factory committee is needed. During his work Sukhonikhin made many proposals on the improving of production and sometimes the factory committee had to intervene in order to convince this or that conservative-minded engineer or manager of the departments in the usefulness of Sukhonikhin's inventions.

Now the assistance of the factory committee is not required. Lately, at the production conference of the department Sukhonikhin made a proposal to accept his device for finishing the carriage body.

The workers of the experimental shop approved on the whole his device, but they criticized it and made some valuable corrections. It was decided to test Sukhonikhin's invention in the department and to use it for mass production. Sukhonikhin tells to the chairman of the factory committee not without pride that his new device has been used already for three days and shows good results.

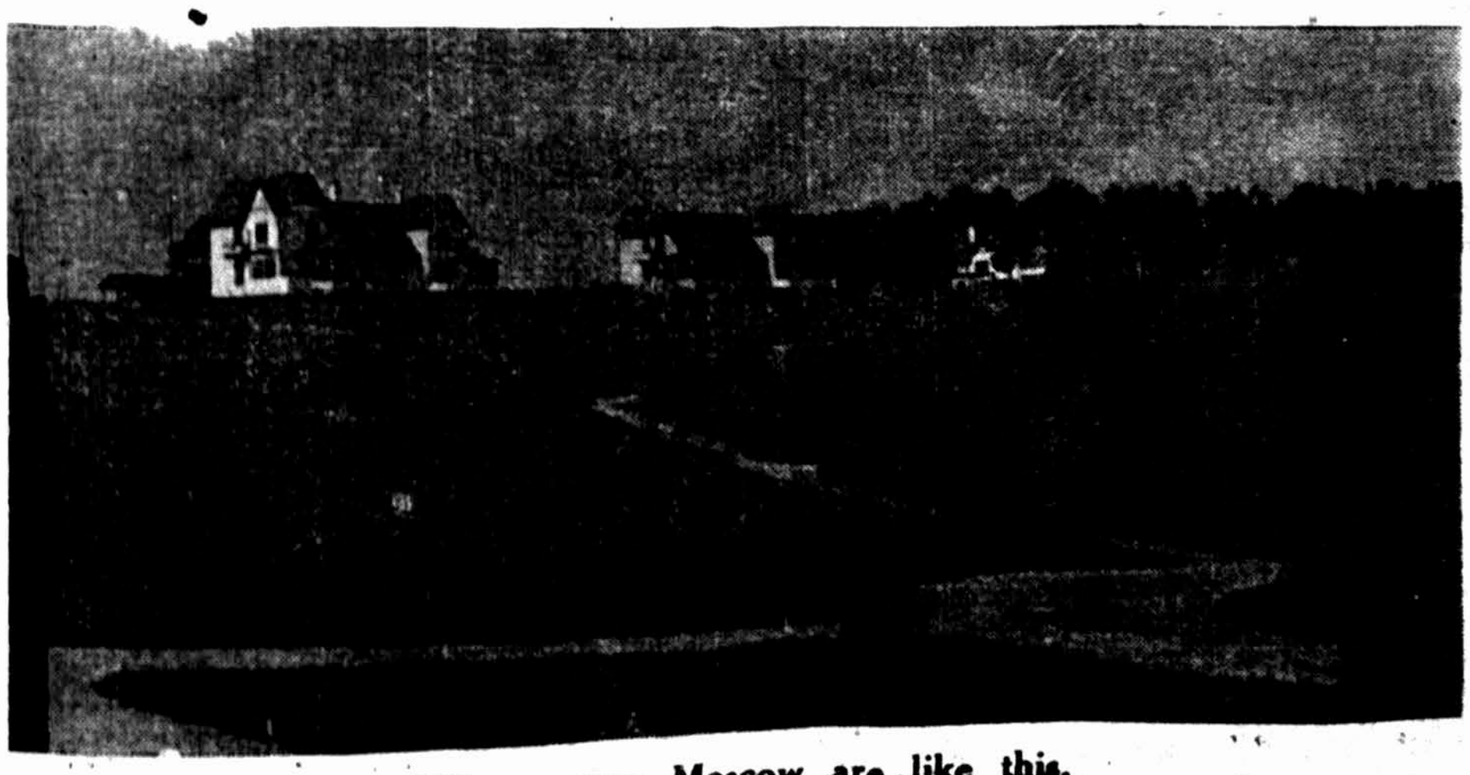
Two o'clock in the afternoon. The section of foreman Sukhonikhin is working without delay. Time and again the foreman approaches the lathes where the youths are working. Besides usual attention to his pupils the interest shown by the old foreman for the youth to-day is explained by special reasons.

Sukhonikhin, like other old factory workers, has greatly responded to the movement of the youth. He helps them by his experience and knowledge. He watches with joy how rapidly the young Soviet workers are growing and developing to whom all the conditions for work and rise of their skill are ensured. Those workers who came 2-3 years ago to the plant having no skill, have become now skilled. There is going on continuously on turners, fitters, setters, brigadiers.

(Continued On Page 40)

New homes for specialisation in industries.

A Soviet Union Health Resort—the new sanatorium "Pravda" in Sochi. Such sanatoriums are at the disposal of the workers.



Villages near Moscow are like this.

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26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable Match—virgin or widow—for a graduate of Vaish community (U. P.), age 34, bachelor; well-settled in life. No caste-restrictions. No dowry. Apply with full particulars and a faithful photograph to 11907, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sunni-Muslim Bachelor Officer, permanent service in Bombay, income 450 Rupees, character guaranteed, handsome, 27, father high official, rich family, desires marrying Muslim girl, modern or orthodox. Shia or Sunni of any creed. Correspondence confidential. Write M.M. Ally, c/o Poste Restante, G.P.O., Bombay (11848)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Candidates to Qualify as Sub-Engineers, Overseers by Post. British India Technical College (B.C.) Sukkur (Sind). (11854)

Ladies and Gentlemen who are anxious to join acting dept. in Film Co., please write with one-anna stamp to the Panday Film Service Agency, Post Box No. 3561, Bombay No. 4. (11862)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Limited. (Absolutely safe under the New Act) Branch Manager for Bombay Presidency. Only influential parties preferably with experience need apply. P.O. Box 156, Delhi. (11898).

17 SEVENTEENTH GRAND WEEK! New Theatres'

SCREEN SENSATION:

DUSHMAN

Starring:
SAIGAL & LEELA DESAI
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: 1-45 p.m.

KRISHNA

THIRD WEEK

"PREMSAGAR"

It Delighted Bombay's Romantic Youth!

MINERVA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

SIXTH WEEK

HUNS PICTURES' COMEDY:

A BOTTLE of BRANDY AT MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
MATINEES: SAT. & SUN. 1-45

VISVA-BHARATI

(Founder-President, Rabindranath Tagore)

Santiniketan, Bengal.

New admissions to College, (I.A., I.Sc., B.A. Pass and Honours), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open upto the tenth of July, 1939.

Apply for prospectus mentioning the department with postage stamps worth annas four

Secretary.
Santiniketan, Bengal.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

1939-1943—Powerful Aspects are operating. Send birth date time with Rs. five for detailed yearly reading by Yeshwant Magazine's renowned astrologer. For particulars, send four annas stamps. Hora-ratna, Sapre, Rahuri, Ahmednagar. (11897)

Wonderful Foretelling with Amazing accuracy: Over 100,000 tested, why not you? 1 year future with real character reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. 10 years Rs. 4. 12 years Rs. 5. State birth details or writing time. Highest testimonials. Apply: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (11883)

556 DAILY WANTS

Kanara Coffee Mart, 302, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, freshly roasted and ground coffee, Ceylon and Nilgiri tea, all sorts of hot and sweet pickles and provision stores, at market rates. (11916)

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE ESSAY COMPETITION

Ten Matric Students Win Prizes

The secretary of the Humanitarian League competition scheme committee writes:

The following students in Prize Essay No. 133 announced by the League in the year 1938 for Matric Students of High Schools of the Province of Bombay get Prizes as judged by the Hon. Examiner appointed by the Prize Scheme Committee, the Subject for the Essay being "Diet and Nutrition."

Value Rs. 50/- to Mr. D. F. Vesuna, Sir, J. J. English High School Surat; Value Rs. 30 to Mr. D. K. Apasangilcar, H. D. High School, Sholapur, value Rs. 20/- to Mr. E. B. Surti, Sir J. J. English High School, Surat, value Rs. 15/- to Miss Indra K. Shroff, H. P. Girls High School Bombay. Value Rs. 10/- to Mr. P. V. Sovani, N. M. V. High School, Poona, value Rs. 5/- to Mr. G. M. Kapadia, Sir J. J. English High School, Surat, value Rs. 5/- Mr. G. D. Kulkarni, N. M. V. High School, Poona, value Rs. 5/ to Mr. R. B. Pathak, N. M. V. High School, Poona, value Rs 5/- to Mr. Vimal B. Shashitak, St. Terrace's High School, Bombay, value Rs. 5/- to Mr. T S. Hasangadi, Baroda High School, Baroda.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT:—

Mr. N. K. Rao, Baroda High School, Baroda. Mr. Virchand M. Patel, L. S. High School, Sidhpur. P. N. Pathak, H.D. High School, Sholapur. P M. Pandit, H. D. High School, Sholapur. Mr K. K. Joshi, G. T. High, School, Bombay Mr. Chintaman Mahadeo Deshpande, The David High School, Wai. Mr. Balshankar Bagaitkar N. M. V. High School Poona G. J. Patel, Navchetan High School Ahmedabad. Mr. Lucindo A. C. Dinez, St. Terrace's High School, Bombay. Anant Dattatray Padhye, K. E. S. Industrial High School, Alibag.

The respective recepients or Prizes are required to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2 for their awards.

COUNTRY FIRST

Intense Patriotism Of Chinese In India

The ten thousand Chinese in India are, in their way, fighting for their country as staunchly as their compatriots in China. The majority of them are scraping together all that they can afford and are sending regular contributions to China's war chest

Of the thousand Chinese in Bombay city, over 400 are hawkers of Chinese silk. A very few have set up small curio shops, China Museum and silk stores. Others are craftsmen and a proportion of the youth of the colony earns its living by street acrobatic shows.

When war broke out in China, many of the Chinese in India desired to return and fight for their country. But they were advised by the Government that since China had unlimited manpower, they would be more useful if they remained abroad and helped in other ways.

The war has brought the Chinese in Bombay all the more together. The relatives of many of those already in China have now come to this country, having lost their belongings in China.

Lately the Chinese Vice-Consul in Bombay finds, there has been a considerable demand for Chinese as domestic servants and cooks in the city but because of the low wages not many have gone into service.—A. P.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST LADY M.L.A.

Sequel To Refusal To Renew Congress Membership

(From Our Correspondent)
BELLARY (By Mail).

The Bellary Congress Committee adopted a resolution recommending disciplinary action to be taken against Mrs. Lakshmi Devi, M.L.A. for her repeated refusal to renew her membership by paying the annual subscription of four-annas.

The decision was communicated to the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee, Dharwar, as Bellary Taluk is under their jurisdiction.

Mr. Sathrasala V. Chetty president of the B.T.C.C. presided.

English Weekly for Bellary

An English weekly known as "Bellary Bulletin" will be issued from July 1 '39. Kumarappa Samuel, has declared himself as the Editor, Printer and publisher. There being not a single English weekly in the Land of Rayas, this new move is to satisfy that demand giving an opportunity for the expression of local talents.

AUSTRALIA'S PREMIER: "FULL STEAM AHEAD" POLICY

CANBERRA.—Mr. Menzies is making the pace a cracker. When he took office he announced that his motto was "full steam ahead". He was sworn in as Prime Minister on April 26th, and since then has acted with speed, decision, and determination.

He organised his Cabinet and met Parliament six days after the swearing-in. In three weeks he created two new departments, reduced the national register project to Bill form, and formulated a foreign policy.

He has summoned interstate conferences relating to finance, defence, and wheat, and announced the Government's plans on national insurance, and issued statements indicating the early establishment of new industries involving a capital outlay of up to £10,000,000.

"Since he has received his commission the Prime Minister has travelled 3,500 miles and delivered 16 public addresses in three States, including several important declarations in the House of Representatives".—"Austral News".

ROTHSCHILD PALACE AS CAFE

FRANKFURT. (By Air Mail.)

The beautiful Rococo residence of the Rothschilds in Frankfurt on main has been turned into a cafe.

The last owner, Baron Von Goldsmidt-Rothschild, who is 96, has exchanged the house for other plots of land belonging to the City of Frankfurt

King Edward VII and other members of European Royal families have stayed in the house, which adjoins the botanical gardens.—Reuter

Cholera Outbreak At Jubbulpore

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

A Jubbulpore message states that cholera has broken out in an epidemic form in the Robertson College premises where at present the ex-students of Osmania University who have left it to join Nagpur University over the controversy of singing "Vande Mataram" are residing

Last week, it is reported that five Hyderabadi students had an attack of cholera one of whom died in the Victoria Hospital where they were removed for treatment Strict measures have been taken to check the spread of the epidemic.

Ministers Consider Tientsin Situation

Britain's Reprisals If Obduracy Persists

Japan Not To Be Treated As 'Most Favoured Nation'

LONDON, June 17.

THE CABINET MINISTERS WERE STANDING BY TO-DAY AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS WITH REGARD TO THE SITUATION IN TIENTSIN. MR. CHAMBERLAIN, WHO IS SPENDING THE WEEK-END IN THE COUNTRY, IS MAINTAINING COMMUNICATION WITH WHITEHALL AND LORD HALIFAX HAS RETURNED FROM HIS YORKSHIRE SEAT TO KEEP CLOSE TOUCH WITH DEVELOPMENTS.

The Board of Trade, the Treasury and Foreign Office officials have spent three days, examining various measures for meeting the situation, and their suggestions will now be drawn up in the form of a report.

IF DURING THE WEEK-END THE SITUATION DOES NOT IMPROVE, IT IS POINTED OUT, THE GOVERNMENT COULD ADOPT SEVERAL COURSES, INCLUDING THE REMOVAL OF JAPAN FROM THE LIST OF MOST FAVOURED NATIONS AND DENUNCIATION OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY OF 1911, OR THE IMPOSITION OF DUTIES ON JAPANESE GOODS. IT IS BELIEVED SUCH MEASURES WILL HAVE A SERIOUS EFFECT UPON THE JAPANESE FINANCIAL POSITION ALREADY AFFECTED BY TWO YEARS OF AN ENORMOUSLY COSTLY WAR.

It is anticipated that a statement on the situation will be made in the House of Commons on Monday.—Reuter.

FOOD SHORTAGE GETS WORSE

TIENTSIN, June 17

Food shortage in the British concession is rapidly getting worse.

The Japanese have placed motor patrol boats in the Hai River opposite the former German concession for the purpose of turning back all boats loaded with vegetables for the concession.—Reuter

Strict measures are also being enforced at other points along the borders of the settlements to prevent the entry of foodstuffs. The lack of ice is felt particularly as the temperature is around 100 degrees.

Despite Mr. E. G. Jamison's protest yesterday, the Japanese have not relaxed discrimination against British subjects, many of whom were peremptorily ordered to line up at the end of queues at the entrances to the concessions, even when they produced passes. After waiting all night, hundreds of farmers with loads of produce were refused permission to enter the concession.

FOURTH DAY OF BLOCKADE

Business In Concessions Paralysed

TIENTSIN, June 17.

The fourth day of Japan's blockade of British and French concessions closed with British businessmen settled down in a determined fighting mood. No spirit of defeatism is evident, although occasionally in some eyes can be seen the unspoken question "How long will it last?"

Except for small transactions between banks and some exchange operations, trade in the Concessions have been brought to a complete standstill. It is learned authoritatively that the Yokohama Specie Bank has advised German firms wishing to conduct foreign trade operations that it would transact business with the new condition that the opened offices outside the concession. The firms are also asked to give a written undertaking that they would not land imported goods in foreign areas.

Some firms are reported to have already accepted these terms. Intense heat is aggravating the already serious food situation as little the available fresh food cannot be preserved owing to lack of ice. A few British subjects ventured out to-day, but some Russians had the most unpleasant experience when they were ordered to strip to the skin, while attempting to enter the Japanese-controlled territory.—Reuter

Protest Against Pro-Chiang Policy

TOKYO, June 17.

The Japanese Commander at Tientsin states that the British Concession authorities sought an interview with him, but that he rejected all approaches, because he "saw no use in the proposed interview, now that things have come to such a pass". The situation, the Commander added, has developed into a full protest against Britain's pro-Chiang-Kai-Shek policy, and it was no longer a local issue.

A settlement would be difficult unless Britain abandoned the policy. Economic blockade of Japan, the Commander added, would be impossible without the participation of the United States, which was extremely problematical.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF SOVIET CONSULATE

Moscow Protest

MOSCOW, June 17.

It is learned that the Soviet have lodged a protest with Japan against the recent seizure of the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin by White Russians. The protest was handed to the Japanese Ambassador by the Deputy Foreign Commissar. The Ambassador replied that he had no information on the subject, but promised to inform Tokio with regard to the Protest.—Reuter

Berlin's Satisfaction At Britain's Difficulties In Tientsin

BERLIN, June 17.

Britain's difficulties at Tientsin continue to be received here with undisguised satisfaction.

The "Nazional Zutung" proclaims "The Encirclers Are Encircled" and says that while the British are trying to encircle Germany and Italy with the assistance of the Bolshevists, they now find themselves encircled by the Japanese.

THE MOSCOW SCENE

The official news agency claims that it is learnt from "high authoritative circles in London and independent sources in London and Moscow" that the Far East is the key point of Anglo-French negotiations in Moscow and declares that the Soviet negotiators demand a binding British assurance in the event of the Soviet coming into contact with Japan in the course of fulfilment of its assistance obligations, besides a binding British declaration of support in the case of a conflict with Japan.—Reuter.

Mysore State Delegation arrived in Bombay after seeing Mahatma Gandhi at Sheogaon. Photo shows:—(from right to left) Mr. H. C. Dasappa, President of the Mysore Congress Committee, and Mr. K. Chingalaraya Reddy, General Secretary of the Mysore Congress Committee arrived in Bombay.

Public Meeting In Honour Of Subhas Arranged At Peshawar Cantonment

Permission, Granted By School Manager, Cancelled By Order Of Cantonment Authorities

PESHAWAR, June 17.

Further developments are reported following the refusal of the Cantonment authorities of permission to hold a public meeting there to-morrow in honour of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The Congress Committee, as a sequel to the refusal of permission by Brigadier Channer, President of the Cantonment Board, it will be recalled, had decided to hold the meeting at the private premises of the Frontier High School. The necessary permission to hold the meeting here had been already secured from the Manager of the School, Mr. Chiranjitlal. But to-day even that permission had been cancelled by the Manager, under the directions, it is understood, of the Deputy Commissioner (Major Smith) who is President of the Managing Committee of the School.

Mr. Chiranjitlal has now written a letter to the Secretary of the Congress Committee cancelling the permission already given for the use of the school compound for the purpose of the meeting, saying that the Deputy Commissioner had directed him on the phone not to give the permission.

The Cantonment Congress Committee is meeting to-night to discuss the unexpected situation.—United Press.

America To Co-operate With England

WASHINGTON, June 17.

An assurance that the American people acting unofficially through the boycott of Japanese silk and goods will supplement any possible British official economic reprisals has been cabled to Lord Listowel, President of the British China campaign, by Dr. Mary Woolley, Honorary National Chairman of the American boycott against aggressor nations.—Reuter.

AMERICAN ADMIRAL FOR TIENTSIN

TOKIO, June 17.

Admiral Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Fleet is arriving at Tientsin in a warship on June 20, reports the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

Grand Admiral Raeder To Meet Italian Minister

BERLIN, June 17.

It is officially announced that Grand Admiral Raeder will meet Sgr. Cavagnari, Chief of the Italian Ministry of Marine at Friedrichshafen, on June 20, to discuss new problems of co-operation between German and Italian Navies.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION ON LT. SOUTHBY

LONDON, June 17.

It is revealed that Lt. Southby underwent an operation on the day his engagement to Lady Anne Hope was announced. The condition of Lt. Southby who is in the same nursing home as his finance is, very satisfactory, but for some time he will be unable to reply to letters, telegrams and telephone calls. Messages congratulating the couple on their engagement have been sent to the nursing home, the staff of which also congratulated them.

Lady Anne herself is progressing satisfactorily and was told that Lt. Southby's operation was successful.—Reuter.

Visveswarayya Clears Misunderstandings

No Economic Adventure In His Proposals For National Planning

THE National Planning Committee concluded its sittings on Saturday evening. In all probability, the Committee will meet again in Bombay during Dusserah holidays.

A note submitted by Sir M. Visveswarayya on National Planning was further considered in the evening.

It is understood that Sir M. Visveswarayya, in explaining his proposals, attempted to dispel an impression that seemed to prevail that they led to economic adventure and, it is understood, he suggested certain modifications.

The Committee met at 8-30 A. M. under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

It was decided to hold meetings of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the several sub-committees in the second or third week of July.

At the outset, the Committee further considered the selection of the personnel of the several sub-committees and a tentative list of the personnel is stated to have been drawn up.

The question of utilising the next census operation for the collection of further information engaged the attention of the Committee.

The Committee resolved to appoint a special sub-committee to prepare a note of the additional statistics and other cognate information. It was also authorised to address the Government of India, Provincial Governments and States, requesting them to utilise the census operations for the collection of such further information as was feasible.

It is further learnt that the Committee also decided to publish in the form of a booklet for the information and guidance of the various sub-committees and the public, details and terms of reference to the sub-committees, questionnaires and other allied matters pertaining to National Planning.

50,000 For National Planning Committee

BOMBAY, June 16.

The "United Press" understands that the National Planning Committee has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50,000 for efficient management of its work till December, 1939, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,000 will be utilised for creating a reference library containing books which would contain useful information for the benefit of the office-bearers and members of the sub-committees.

The Committee's work, it is further understood, has been divided under three heads, Mr. G. P. Huteesingh, Prof. Guha and Mr. H. V. Kamath taking charge as joint secretaries of each section, namely general section, industrial section and labour and economic section respectively under Prof. K. T. Shah, General Secretary and Co-ordinating Secretary, who, besides supervising the work generally will co-ordinate the activities of the 29 sub-committees which have been appointed.

The National Planning Committee will probably adjourn tomorrow till December 31 next. When the Committee meets in December, it is expected that the reports of the various sub-committees will be available for being considered by the General Committee, which will thereafter be forwarded to the Congress Working Committee.—United Press.

25 MILLION DOLLARS FOR STRATEGIC WAR MATERIAL

Money To Be Sent Outside America

WASHINGTON, June 16.

The administration has decided to ask Congress for 25 million dollars to be spent during the year beginning July 1 on strategic war material not produced in the United States

The figure was agreed upon at a conference at the White House between President Roosevelt Mr. Cordell Hull and the defence and fiscal advisers.

The type of materials has been agreed upon but it is kept secret.—Reuter.

POPE'S MOVE TO SOLVE GERMAN-POLISH PROBLEM

WARSAW, June 17.

Papal Nuncio Monsignor Cortesi was received by M. Moscicki. This is the culminating point of the sudden outburst of Papal diplomatic activity during the last few days. Monsignor Cortesi had long talks with Col. Beck on Wednesday and Thursday and it is understood he placed some form of proposal before Col. Beck.

It is thought that a new attempt is being made by the Pope perhaps at the suggestion of Signor Mussolini to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Germano-Polish dispute.—Reuter.

Gracie Fields Operated Upon: Condition Satisfactory

LONDON, June 16.

Lord Dawson of Penn, who is attending on Gracie Fields, following her serious operation in Chelsea Hospital expressed satisfaction with the progress Gracie has so far made.

It was stated at the hospital that Gracie had a best night's rest since the operation and her condition today is very satisfactory. Cables, letters and parcels for Gracie are arriving in hospital in a continuous stream.—Reuter.

INCREASED PENSIONS FOR WIDOWS.

LONDON, June 15.

The Pensions of Soldiers,' sailors' and airmen's widows are being substantially increased from June 1.

This was announced in the Commons by the Ministries representatives. The Minimum Pension of a widow under forty without children will be fifteen and six pence.—Reuter.

Hope Of Saving "Phoenix" Abandoned

Believed To Lie 300 Feet Below Water

PARIS, June 16.

The French submarine "Phenix" carrying a crew of 60 has not reappeared since diving thirty nours ago, according to a telegram from Saigon, French Indo-China.—

MEN AND OFFICERS ON THE "PHENIX"

Four officers and 67 men are aboard the submarine "Phenix." At the end of some hours' search it was surmised that the "Phenix" must have lost balance, submerging owing to an unknown cause, and descended into the bottom of the sea. The French Ministry of Marine has acquainted the families of the members of the crew with the situation.—Reuter.

Cruiser Returns After Vain Search

LONDON, June 17.

The Cruiser "Lamotte Picquet" has returned after vainly searching for the submarine "Phenix" for which hope is now abandoned.—

A statement issued by the French Ministry of Marine states that grave anxiety is felt regarding the fate of the first-class submarine "Phenix" at present on detached duty in Indo-China. The submarine has not reappeared since making a dive in the course of practice on the morning of June 15 off the Bay of Camranh.

Naval forces in the Far East as well as vessels detached from the navy in Indo-China at once began searches which are still being pursued and in which seaplanes of the colony are participating. The Ministry has acquainted the families of the members of the crew with the situation.

The news that the French submarine "Phenix" with four officers and 67 men aboard failed to emerge from a dive off Saigon in Indo-China comes almost two weeks after the "Thetis" disaster.

According to the message from Saigon the "Phenix" has now been under water over 30 hours. When the "Phenix" failed to emerge at the hour fixed the Commander of the French Naval Forces in the Far East immediately warned all warships and seaplanes attached to the Indo-China base and at the end of some hours search it was surmised that the "Phenix" must have lost balance, submerging owing to an unknown cause, and descended into the bottom of the sea.

The numerous searches have failed to locate "Phenix". In consequence of the announcement about the disappearance of the "Phenix" the President has cancelled the lunch in honour of the Sultan of Morocco scheduled for tomorrow.—

SALVAGE OUT OF QUESTION

SAIGON, June 17.

All warships at the Indo-China station are flying their colours at half-mast. The "Phenix" is believed to lie 300 feet below water six miles off the coast outside Cambay which is a new Naval Base.

The news of the tragedy was kept secret here yesterday, but now it is stated the "Phenix" left on June 13 with other units of the fleet and a number of planes on extended exercises. Some units including the "Phenix" left on a cruise to Manila and Hongkong.

The "Phenix" with another submarine, the "Espoir", dived at 10-30 a. m. on June 15. Only the "Espoir" came to the surface. When the "Phenix" failed to appear the "Espoir" wirelessed to the "Lamotte Picquet" which together with all the ships and 'planes engaged in the exercises together with a patrol vessel, three naval tugs and three seaplanes from Saigon engaged in the search.

It is estimated that the air supply of the "Phenix" should now be exhausted and owing to the depth of water salvage is out of the question.

Commission To Inquire Into Circumstances Of Catastrophe

PARIS, June 17.

The official pronouncement of the Ministry of Marine that hope has been abandoned, reveals that at the time of disappearance the "Phenix" and the "Espoir" were carrying out a diving attack on the cruiser "Lamotta Picquet" in fine weather. Both submarines carried out an attack on the sloop "Savorgnan Grazza" in excellent conditions in the same locality on June 14.

The Vice-Admiral commanding forces in the Far East has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to try and discover the circumstances of "this catastrophe the causes of which remain at the moment completely unknown". In the meantime the search is continuing ceaselessly.—Reuter.

Fr. Warships Stand By Oil-Patch Position

SAIGON, June 17.

Several French warships are now standing by in the position of the oil-patch, which presumably marks the spot where the "Phenix" was lost. It has not been possible to take any further steps to locate the exact position of the submarine, and it is considered almost certain that water must have forced its way into the submarine, quickly ending the agony of the crew.

The "Phenix" was built to withstand underwater pressure to a depth of 300 feet, but it is believed she is now deeper than this.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

England Beat S. Africa In Test

JOHANNESBURG, June 17.

In the first Association Football Test, England beat South Africa, by three goals to nil.—Reuter.

FRENCH LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, June 16.

In the French Lawn Tennis Championship Mixed Doubles Semi-Final, Kukuljevic (Yugoslavia) and Madame Mathieu (France) beat Journu and Mademoiselle Pannetier (France) 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.—Reuter.

In the Tennis Championship final, Donald McNeill (America) beat Robert Riggs (America) 7-5, 6-0, 6-5.—Reuter.

Tennis Championship Final

PARIS, June 17.

In Tennis Championships final, Madame Mathieu (France) beat Mademoiselle Jedrezejowska (Poland) 6-3, 8-6.—Reuter.

A CORRECTION

A London message wires a correction as under:—

In Helsinki message issued on Friday Taistomaki's three-mile record time should be read as 13 minutes 42.4 seconds.

SOMBRE DAY AT ASCOT

Black Friday For Backers On Last Day

LONDON, June 16.

At Ascot, steady rain fell and to-day's meeting will be remembered as one of the most sombre in history. Backers on the final day had the usual "Black" Friday, five outsiders, three at 20|1 winning.

The only successful favourites were Sir Abe Bailey's "Fairstone," who atoned for the Derby failure by easily winning the Jersey Stakes 1|2|2 on the other being Monsieur Boutier's 'Pretender' 13|2|8 in two and three quarter miles Queen Alexandra Stakes, the longest race in Great Britain.

Prince Aly Khan's 'Pointis' yet another horse brought out after running not placed earlier in the meeting won the Hard-wicke Stakes at 10|1.

Two other French horses 'Contrevent' and 'Foxlight' finished second and third in Queen Alexandra Stakes. P. W. Wilmot's 'America' who was not placed yesterday to Glenloan in 'Rousmemo-rail' Stakes was a last minute runner in the Wokingham Stakes, gaining twenty-to-one victory in a field of twenty-eight by three-quarters of length from T. E. Blackwell's 'Antecedent' 100 to 8 with Harvey leader's 'Shalfleet' 100 to 6 a shorthead away third.

Further 20 to 1 successes were Francis Nelson's Foletta in the Britannia Stakes H. Leach's 'Mickey the Gree' (who was not placed yesterday) in King's Stand Stakes. There was a second French win of the day, when Baron Edouard de Rothschild's 'Filly Alix' 10 to 1 triumphed in Windsor Castle Stakes in shorthead finish.—Reuter's Special.

SYSTEM OF 'PHONE BROADCASTING

Value In Times Of War

LONDON, June 16.

Revelations regarding the post office's new system of telephone broadcasting were made by Major Tryon when introducing the Post Office estimates in the Commons.

Major Tryon stressed the value of the telephone wire transmission in time of war, when wireless reception might deteriorate or be subject to occasional interference. Under telephone wireless service a subscriber would be able to receive broadcast programmes over the telephone and would be able to use the telephone without interference. Under the telephone system the reception would be exceedingly good and reception free from all interference which at the present time was very bad in some districts, especially in parts of London.

Major Tryon said that the Post Office telephone service would not compete with the Radio trade.

He proposed at the outset to offer the new service to telephone subscribers only, but technically it was possible to extend to non-subscribers and the question of this extension would be reviewed [illegible] Reuter.

BULGARIAN PREMIER GOING TO GERMANY

BERLIN, June 17.

The Bulgarian Prime Minister, M. Kolisselvanov, is leaving for Berlin at the end of the month to have conversations with Marshal Goering and Herr von Ribbentrop He will be received by Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

TIENTSIN, OR REWARD FOR SURRENDER

"Japan very much appreciates the surrender of Czechoslovakian money to Germany. Kindly hand over Chinese money to Japan."

APPREHENSION OF BREACH OF PEACE

Section 144 In Jhansi Bans Worship In Temple And Use Of Burial Ground

JHANSI, June 17.

Apprehending a breach of the peace, the local authorities have promulgated an order under Sec 144 banning worship at a temple by Hindus and the use of a burial ground by Muslims.

The temple and the burial ground are in close proximity to each other.

The ban follows a long-standing dispute which was temporarily resolved last year. It is stated that some time ago Muslims erected a fence round the burial ground, blocking the passage to the temple. The Hindus retaliated by introducing contrary to the usual practice, the blowing of conch at the time of worship.

When the matter threatened to assume a serious turn, the authorities intervened and helped to effect a compromise between the parties. The Hindus agreed to abandon the blowing of the conch and Muslims, on their part, removed the fencing.

TROUBLE STARTS AGAIN

The trouble reoccurred a few days back, when according to the Muslims, the Pujari of the temple did not allow them to bury a body in the burial ground. The body was buried later with the help of the police. On the other hand, it is alleged by Hindus that Muslims accompanying the body entered the House of the Pujari, spoiled the food cooked by him and beat him severely

THE BAN

Both parties filed complaints in the Court of the District Magistrate who, apprehending breach of the peace, has imposed a ban on worship at the temple and use of the burial ground by Muslims pending adjudication of their respective claims in a Court of law. —A P

CONVICTED UNDER PRESS ACT

RAJKOT, June 17.

Mr. Krishnalal Somani was today awarded a month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo imprisonment of 15 days' more, under Sec. 17 B of the Press Act.

Mr. Chimanlal Shah, Pleader, filed an appeal against the judgment.

The bail which the police court scrutinised and accepted was disqualified in the appeal court.—United Press.

Four Injured In Renewed Strike Fighting

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 17.

Renewed strike troubles resulted in a pitched battle in one of Kingston's main throughfares.

The fighting lasted an hour, and only ended when the police fired warnings over the heads of the crowd. During the rioting four police were injured by stones and street lamps were smashed.—Reuter.

Congressmen And Kisan Satyagraha

Andhra P. C. C. Threatens Disciplinary Action

MADRAS, June 17.

The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee has served notices on 15 members of the Committee belonging to the West Godavari District including Srimathi Annapurna Devi, Secretary of the West Godavari District Congress Committee, asking as to why disciplinary action should not be taken against them for having taken part in the Kalipatnam satyagraha in connection with zamindar-ryot dispute. The notices enunciate a general rule that no Congressman should take part in any satyagraha without previous permission of the Congress Working Committee.

These 15 persons have been asked to submit their explanations to the Provincial Congress within a week.—United Press.

NEW BUDDHIST TEMPLE AT GAYA

RANCHI, June 15.

It is understood efforts are being made by Buddhists to build a new Buddhist temple in Gaya and that the Tibetan Government has accorded its support to the construction of such a temple.

Bhikshu Nakwang Samten, a Buddhist monk, has approached the Tibetan Government for a donation certificate for the construction of the temple which has been granted to him and also some donation.

The Tibetan Government, according its support to the construction of a new temple at Gaya, it is understood, has further agreed, that the office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama will see to the maintenance of the temple and render any assistance that may be sought from it.

Bhikshu Nakwang Samten has been appointed, it is further understood, Chief Lama of the new temple by the Tibetan Government. The Bhikshu is now in Kashmir and will be visiting Gaya, the site of the new temple, shortly.—A.P.

Axis Shipping To Co-operate

ROME, June 17.

PLANS ARE BEING PREPARED FOR A VERY CLOSE CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE ITALIAN, GERMAN AND JAPANESE MERCANTILE MARINES AND FOR COMBINED STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF GERMAN MERCHANTMEN HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO TRIESTE TO CARRY CEREALS AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS FROM THE BLACK SEA AND THE EAST TO TRIESTE FOR TRANSHIPMENT TO AUSTRIA AND FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA. THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE LLOYD TRIESTINO LINE HAS DECIDED TO INCLUDE THE ADRIATIC PORTS IN ITS JAPAN-NORTH EUROPE SERVICE.—REUTER.

ICEBERG PASSES "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN"

LONDON, June 17

Reuter's special correspondent aboard the "Empress of Britain" reports when the liner entered Conception Bay it passed a large iceberg seen since the start of the voyage, glistening in the evening sunshine.

As the liner approached New Foundland after a perfect run in brilliant sunshine it was met by H. M. S "Berwick" which is escorting the liner to Holyrood.—Reuter.

PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS ON PALESTINE MANDATE

GENEVA, June 17

Mr. MacDonald was questioned about the British Palestine proposals at private meetings of the Mandates Commission.

Progress is reported to be slow and questioning is expected to continue to-morrow, even possibly on Monday. . Only persons immediately concerned with the subject under discussions attended to-day's meeting.

Requests by the Iraq delegation and various Jewish organisations to be represented by observers were refused.—Reuter.

WHAT GERMANY MEANS BY "LIVING SPACE

BERLIN, June 16.

"To put right grossly false insinuations" abroad the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz", the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, defining what Germany means by "Lebensraum" (living space) writes, "Lebensraum" does not mean a political sphere but that sphere to which Germany must have permanent access in order that free development and maintenance of the population remains undisturbed".—Reuter.

BRITISH DESTROYER TO TOUR SUMMER RESORTS

SHANGHAI, June 17.

A British destroyer has arrived at Chinwangtao, 125 miles north of Tientsin and will tour the summer resorts in North China to investigate the safety of Britons. The resorts include Peitaiho where the Japanese have reported to have ordered a census of all foreigners.—Reuter.

SIR EDWARD CHAYTOR DEAD

LONDON, June 17

The death has occurred of Major General Sir Edward W. C. Chaytor who participated in the capture of Jerusalem during the Great War.—Reuter

Oil Workers Have To Fight On

No Hope Of Digboi Strike Settlement

Rajen Babu Reviews Situation: Question To Come Up Before Working Committee

BHAGALPUR, June 17.

The following is the full text of the statement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in the Digboi situation:—

The strike of workers at Digboi has gone on since the 3rd of April, 1939. An effort was made by me to bring about an amicable settlement but it has failed for the time being. It is necessary to place before the public the facts and circumstances relating to the strike that came to my notice during the conversations I had with the representatives of the parties.

Digboi is situated in Assam, where the Assam Oil Company has its oil fields and refining plant at Digboi and an installation with a plant for making cans and tins at Tinsukhia. The Oil Company employs about 6,000 men directly and some 4,000 men work for it under contractors. Workers are drawn from many distant parts of the country. There was no Union till about the end of 1937 when a Union known as the Assam Oil Company Labour Union was established. Soon after its establishment the Union asked for its recognition by the Company. The Company in its turn wanted to be satisfied as to the number of workers who had joined the Union, its rules and regulation and whether its office-bearers had been duly elected before it could consider the question of recognition. Discussion through correspondence and perhaps occasionally at meetings of representatives of both parties went on for some time.

In the meantime the Union drew up a statement of demands on behalf of the workers for improving the condition of service and for recognition of the Union. These demands were formally placed before the Company and discussions followed. The Company ultimately asked the Government to intervene and to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the dispute under the Indian Trades Dispute Act. The workers also having expressed their consent the Government appointed a Court of Enquiry consisting of Mr. Higgins, Commissioner of Assam Valley Division as Chairman and Khan Bahadur Syddur Rahman, M.L.A., and Mr. Omeokumar Das, M.L.A., as members of the Court. The demands put forward on behalf of the Union and the reply thereto by the Company formed, as it were, the points of dispute for investigation. It was hoped that the result of the Enquiry by the Court would be a settlement of the dispute and establishment of calm in the industry. It was also expected that during the inquiry and while the matter was under discussion and negotiation 'status quo' would be maintained.

DISMISSALS

It is not necessary at this stage to go into the details of the investigation and the course the inquiry took. A stage was however, reached when the Union refused to lead any further evidence and the Court had thereafter to base its conclusions on such evidence as had been recorded after hearing arguments on both sides. The reason for this action on the part of the Union is said to be the dismissal or discharge of a person Mahomad Ismail, who was a Bunglow servant on the alleged ground of his having given evidence against the Company. It is a matter of contention between the parties whether a Bunglow servant is an employee of the Company or a domestic servant of the officers to whom he is attached.

The Enquiry commenced on 29th August 1938 and ended on 29th October, 1938. The report was submitted on 7th January 1939 and the Government resolution on it was published on 9th February 1939 and the report itself was published some days later. During this period and while discussions were going on between the Company and the Union regarding the effect to be given to the recommendations of the Court of Enquiry some workers, numbering 63, in all were discharged in several batches as follows:—7 men on 14th November, 6 men on 14th November 11 men on 9th December, 7 men on 23rd December, 5 men on 30th December, 6 men on 16th February, 8 men on 2nd March, 5 men on 17th March, 8 men on 1st April.

HOW STRIKE WAS DECLARED

The Company claims that these were surplus hands no longer needed and although the Company had been contemplating removing them for some months before it did not do so earlier only to maintain an atmosphere of calm during the enquiry and that when it did discharge the it did so in small batches and that it paid them one months' wages in lieu of notice and railway fare for themselves and their families to their native villages. On the side of the Union it is claimed that there had been a distinct understanding that the status quo' would not be disturbed during the investigations and negotiation and the Company was not justified in removing these men. On the discharge of each batch the Union sent strongly worded protests and indicating that the Union's hands might be forced by such action on the part of the Company and its offensive would be met by counter offensive, meaning direct action, by way of strike. The Company paid no heed to the protests and went on discharging batch after batch; some points were settled at one stage whereby some of the men of Tinsulkhia works were promised reabsorption as temporary hands at Digboi as vacancies occurred, but before anything could be done another batch was dismissed and the Union decided to go on strike. The discussions regarding the effect to be given to the recommendations had gone on and the Company had agreed to act upto most of the major recommendations of the Court, refused to accept some and promised to consider some others. It had also accepted some of the recommendations by the majority of the Court and promised consideration of others. It appears that in spite of the differences regarding some of the recommendations the discussion relating to them had gone on smoothly and it may be said that an agreed settlement was possible, if not likely. It is therefore, all the more unfortunate that all the labours of the Court of Enquiry and the fruits of subsequent discussions were jeopardised by an action on a side issue, viz., the discharge of some 63 workers.

TWO SIDES OF THE QUESTION

It is claimed by the Company that the employer is the best, if not the only, judge of the number of men he required and his discretion to discharge hands no longer required could not be interfered with and the Company could not be expected to continue employing men whose services were no longer required. On the other hand the Union claims that all reduction in staff should be arrived at as a result of mutual discussion between the Company and the Union and that in any case in a big establishment where 10,000 men were employed there was no occasion for this hasty action in discharging some 63 men in small batches of 10 or 12 while the whole question of relation between the Union and the Company and the terms of employment, including the question of security of service, was under investigation and negotiation, that the Company should not have persisted in its course after it had received protests from the workers and when it had notice that persistence in the course was likely to result in a strike. Each party throws the blame on the other. The Company says that a strike was coming as it is not an economic strike but a political one and the Union was just on the look out for a pretext which it found in the discharge of some surplus hands which happens ordinarily in normal course of business. On the other hand it is said that the workers insisted on security of service and on the right that reduction should ordinarily be made only after discussion and that the Company acted without justification and in haste while negotiations were going on and they had no option but to resort to strike when their representations proved ineffective. The result has been a complete strike in which almost every worker, whether working directly under the Company or under a contractor, participated. In this way it was a remarkable strike and it is difficult to understand how such a complete strike could be brought about without some substantial grievance which was felt by the workers to be of importance enough to justify recourse to a strike. It may also be stated that the strike was originally announced to be a protest strike for a week only but during the week developments in the shape of announcements that no strikers whose services were no longer required could be re-employed took place which made it a strike for an indefinite period. In the course of the strike the Company has employed new hands. One of the demands of the strikers from the beginning has been the re-employment of the 63 discharged men. The Company has made it clear that it would not employ any discharged hand as they were not required and also that out of the strikers only as many would be taken back as were needed. There has thus been a dead-lock and the strike continues.

At one time there was firing in which three persons were killed and some more injured. It is not necessary for me to go into this matter at this stage beyond stating that it has added to the exasperation of workers and made the Government open to attack.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

When I was approached to intervene I and Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Profulla Ghosh had at first discussions with the Prime Minister, representatives of the Union, Messrs. Lagden and Moore. Mr. Lagden communicated the discussions to the Management and Mr. Lingeman, the General Manager of the Company, expressed a desire to have a discussion with me. I paid a second visit to Calcutta and met Mr. Lingeman with whom I had a talk. Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. P. C. Ghosh and the Prime Minister of Assam and the Hon'ble Mr. Falkhrauddin Ahmad also participated in the discussion on the second occasion. The minimum demand of the Union as against the Company was as follows:—

1. All strikers to be taken back,

2. Workers dismissed during the pendency of the dispute to be reinstated.

3. All outstanding points of dispute to be referred to and finally settled by a Board of Conciliation or Arbitration to be appointed by the Government.

On the other hand Mr. Lingeman communicated to us his terms which were as follows:—

Firstly, men previously staff-reduced cannot be reinstated, solely because numbers were in excess of requirements for work available.

Secondly, no joint control of numbers employed.

Thirdly, cannot take back men displaced by new engagements, but willing to examine how much work hitherto done by contractors can be suitably done by Company in future, thus providing employment for some of such men, though this will not constitute additional employment in Digboi as a whole.

Fourthly, if Government will arrange through a Government officer to repatriate strikers left unemployed Company offer as ex-gratia act, recognising no obligation and creating no precedent, to reimburse cost of fares for men and families.

Fifthly, we stand by all undertakings given to Union with regard to terms and conditions of employment before negotiations broken off. In addition to above conditions it should be understood that we adhere to undertaking to constitute Labour Council without delay, and in order to guarantee freedom influence either by Company or non-employees, would suggest magistrate should supervise election of representatives from each department.

NO MEETING GROUND

After the conversation with Mr. Lingeman we became confirmed in the view that there was no meeting ground. We still decided to wait and see if it was possible to end the strike by securing the re-employment of all the men on strike and getting a guarantee that there would be no victimisation. Mr. Lingeman gave us to understand that about 350 of the old workers of the Company had returned to work; he had employed twelve to thirteen hundred new hands and about four hundred men working under contractors had also joined work. He said he was pledged not to discharge any of the 1,200 or 1,300 new hands he had employed during the strike and the utmost he could do was to get rid of some of the contractors who were employing about 500 men and thus employ some 500 men so displaced by the newly employed hands on some jobs which used to be done by contractors but which would now be done departmentally by the Company. This would mean not re-employing 500 of the contractors' workers and the number of strikers not re-employed as a result of the strike would remain the same—say 1,200 or 1,300. It is a common experience of all strikers that the employer tries

(Continued On Page 35)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 1, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1358
Parsi: Deh 16, 1308
Hightide: — 12-42
Lowtide: 5-55 18-50
Sunrise: 6h 1m
Sunset: 7h 18m

Monday, June 19.

M.A. Examination Results, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, June 20.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, June 21.

Congress Working Committee meeting.

'DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS'

At the hall of the third floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivalla, Advocate, will give his second discourse on Cosmogenesis "Work of Ardibehsht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULT

B.A. Examination candidate (No. 596), Miss Kusum Ramrao Pradhan of the St. Xavier's College, who had appeared for the last B.A. Examination of the Bombay University, and whose result was reserved, has now been declared to have passed it (B.A. Examination) in the Pass Class.

RENT COLLECTORS' & PRIVATE SERVANTS' REPRESENTATION

To consider the formulated demands which the Bombay Rent Collectors' and Private Servants' Union propose representing to the Government of Bombay on the Shop Assistants' Bill, a meeting of all those engaged in the profession will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall premises of Manav-Sadan at Fergusson Road, Worli.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO VISIT K. B. READING ROOM

To make arrangements regarding the proposed visit of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, to the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room sometime during his stay in the city in connection with the A. I. C. C. sessions, a meeting of the Committee of Management will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T. in the hall premises of K. B. Reading Room at Fergusson Road, Worli.

BOMBAY PRINTERS' LEAGUE

A general meeting of all the Bombay Printers will be held at Laxmi Vijay Press, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. for the election of members of the Working Committee

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Doctrine of Karma" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. The lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

KANARA VIDYADAINY FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The sixth annual School Day celebration of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. sharp, at the school premises. Mr. V. G. Coelho will preside.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The unveiling ceremony of the oil portrait of Mr. C. A. Master will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Mandali's Registered Office, 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, by Mr. Vamanrao G. Trilokekar.

BAHA'I ASSEMLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mr. Merwan Naini will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers.

ART-LOVERS OF MATUNGA

Under the auspices of the Art-lovers of Matunga, Mr. T. P. Kailasam, the talented poet of Mysore, with a coterie of amateurs is staging a trio playlet viz., Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's "Malini" in English, the poet's own playlet "Pasupadi" in Tamil, and the Doctor's disease "Vaidyana Jadya" in Kannada, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at Nappu Hall, Matunga, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Wuthering Heights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Three Musketeers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bari-Didi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"So This is London". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee today at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Premsagar". Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Thokar". Time as usual
MAJESTIC—"A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"We Three". Daily at 4-45 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Mill" Daily at 4-30 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Ladies Only" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Leather Face". Daily at 4-45 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) when Prof. Satyapalji will deliver a lecture on "Health and Exercises" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi).

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd.) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Padamdattji will deliver a lecture on "Karamphal" at 9 a.m. (S.T..

YOUNG MEN'S PARSI ASSOCIATION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Young Men's Parsi Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Adenwalla Baugh, Tardeo Road.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

A First-Aid Class will be held by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, from to-day (Sunday) and every Sunday from 2-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. and once a week every Sunday for about sixteen weeks. The lectures will be illustrated with charts, diagram, skeleton etc. The Class is open to all. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. A Home Nursing Class will be held on the premises of the Lady Willingdon Building, opposite Metro Cinema, Dhobi Talao from 4 to 5 p.m., once a week on every Saturday for about 16 weeks. No fees are charged and the class is open to all

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Suspension of the States' people's struggle is a betrayal of the States' people." Mr. S. Zalman will move the proposition and Mr. T. G. Mane will opposite it. Dr. Clifford Manshardt will preside.

BENE-ISRAEL YOUTH DAY

The fourth Bene-Israel Youth Day will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mazagaon. The subject under discussion will be "How to build up our community". A variety concert will follow the discussion. Mr. A. M. Davidson will preside.

FREE SANSKRIT CLASSES

Free Sanskrit Classes will be conducted by the learned Pandit Ramapatimishra in the Sanskrit Pathshala (Muni Shree Mohanlalji Jain Central Library, near Madhav Baug, Bombay 4) from Monday, 19th June both in the morning from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), and at night from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.). For particulars students, (Jains and non-Jains as well) who desire to join these classes, should see the librarian at the above address.

FORWARD BLOC CONFERENCE MEETS ON THURSDAY

Reception Committee Formed

An organising committee, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, as Chairman, was constituted at a meeting of the members and sympathisers of the "Forward Bloc" held at the Framji Cowasji Hall on Saturday afternoon.

The Committee is to consist of all such members of the Ward Congress Committees in the city as are willing to join the "Forward Bloc."

A Reception Committee has also been set up, with Mr. K. F. Nariman as Chairman. This Committee will consist of the members of the Organising Committee as also other sympathisers.

It is also understood that only the delegates to the Tripuri Congress Session will be delegates to the All-India Forward Bloc" Conference, which will be held on June 22 and 23, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

The delegation fee is eight annas. Entrance to visitors will also be by tickets.

Mr. Joshi's Contradiction

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., writes:—

With reference to the publication appearing in to-day's papers that the "F" Ward District Congress Committee will give a reception to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, etc., I beg to say that Council of Management of "F" Ward District Congress Committee has not passed any such resolution.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Wahidina Mansion, Parel.

KARACHI ENGINEERING COLLEGE OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Association will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Municipal Sports Club, Cruickshank Road, Bori Bunder, when Mr. M. M. Billaney, will speak on "Some of the things we could do", and Dr. J. P. Parekh will preside.

Safety First Association Honour

His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, has been pleased to accept the invitation of the Council of the Safety First Association to be a Patron and Honorary Member of the Safety First Association of India.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, JEWISH CENTRE

The Honorary Secretary, Jewish Centre, writes:—

Under the auspices of the above Centre, lectures in "First Aid to the Injured" for Males will be given by Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, on every Sunday from 2-30 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, at Victoria Garden Road, Byculla. The course consists of a series of about 12 lectures, fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology, Circulatory, Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning and Poisoning etc.

A 'Home Nursing' class will also be held from the same date in the above School's premises from 4 to 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a series of about 12 interesting lectures. Gentlemen having passed the First Aid Examination will join these lectures.

First Aid class for ladies will be organised as soon as sufficient number of applications are received. No fees are charged.

Intending candidates are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judah, Honorary Secretary, Silver Mansion, Chinch Bunder Road, Bombay No. 9 as early as possible

GEETA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public class on 'Bhagwat Geeta' at the Mission Library Hall, Khar, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.). The subject of the Class will be the "The Path of Yoga".

'F' WARD CONGRESS AND RECEPTION TO SUBHAS BOSE

The President of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

A meeting of the Council of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held on the 11th June 1939 to consider the letter of Sjt. K. F. Nariman regarding giving reception to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival in Bombay. After the letter was placed before the Council Mr. B. N. Meishery raised a point of order that the letter could not be considered. After discussion the President held that it was competent for the Council to consider the letter.

The letter was then considered and a resolution to give public reception to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose on his arrival in Bombay by the "F" Ward Congress Committee and also to call public meetings inviting Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose to speak thereat with loudspeakers installed under the joint auspices of "F" Ward District Congress Committee and such other political and social institutions which may like to join, be held in the Ward, was duly moved and seconded. Mr. B. N. Meishery thereupon raised a point of order saying that the resolution was out of order. After discussion on the point of order the President ruled that the resolution was out of order.

Subsequently a requisition duly signed by 10 members was sent and in pursuance thereof an urgent meeting of the Council of management of "F" Ward District Congress Committee was held on Thursday the 15th June 1939 at the office premises of the Committee at 8 p. m. to consider the requisition.

The President took the sense of the House whether the resolution should be taken as moved as it was signed by 10 members or that it should be moved by one of the requisitionists and duly seconded. As the House was of the opinion that the resolution be formally moved, the same was duly moved by Sjt. R. R. Trivedi and was seconded by Sjt. Madhavan. Sjt. B. N. Meishery thereupon raised two points of order (1) the District Congress Committee being agents of the B.P.C.C. to carry on Congress propaganda, the Council was not competent to consider the resolution which was independent of any mandate from the B.P.C.C. and (2) in view of the ruling given by the President at the previous meeting when Sjt. Nariman's letter was considered and a resolution in pursuance thereof was moved, no resolution similar to one already ruled out of order, can be moved at the meeting. The points order were discussed by several members. The President after hearing the arguments for and against, gave his ruling on the 2 points of order raised by Sjt. Meishery. With regard to the first point, the President ruled that the District Congress Committee was competent to consider matters which do not otherwise directly or indirectly militate against the declared policy and programme of the Congress and the B.P.C.C. With regard to the second point, he gave his ruling that he having ruled a similar resolution out of order on the 11th instant, he could not but rule this resolution also out of order and after giving his decision dissolved the meeting.

REGAL AT 4 6-30 & 10 P.M.
★ Don AMECHE
★ RITZ BROS.
in a Musical Comedy version of—
"THE 3 MUSKETEERS"
Now in its 2ND BIG WEEK!

THE MACHINE MUST NOT REMAIN IDLE!—

Human Beings May Perish!
THAT IS CAPITALISM!

WHO WOULD TOLERATE IT?

AJANTA tries to Solve the Great Problem of Capital vs. Labour—the Problem that

CONFRONTS WORLD-POWERS
In THEIR EPIC PICTURE:

"The Mill"

('MAZDUR')

Directed By: M. BHAVNANI

Story by:
Munshi PREMCHAND of Immortal memory

Orchestration:
W. KAUFFMAN

STARRING:
THESE STARS
BIBBO,
JAYRAJ
NAYAMPALLY,
TARABAI,
BHUDO ADVANI

3rd
Powerful WEEK
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinees at 1-45 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

Imperial
CINEMA ::: LAMINGTON ROAD

DON'T FORGET THE DATE

SATURDAY
JUNE 24

IT'S A BOMBAY TALKIES' PICTURE

In the Most Emotional Role of her Glorious Screen Career:

DEVIKA RANI

IN

DURGA

AN ABSORBING DRAMA OF MODERN LIFE

with

RAMA SHUKUL

HANSA, VISHNUPANT AUNDHKAR, V. H. DESAI, MUMTAZ ALI, P. F. PITHAWALA, SAROJ BORKAR!

EACH ONE A FAVOURITE!

AT

ROXY

Reception To Subhas Abandoned

PESHAWAR, June 17

After a protracted discussion the Peshawar City Congress Committee has decided not to accord official reception to Mr. Subhas Bose who is arriving here to-morrow morning by the Bombay express on his first Frontier visit but enjoined on the Congress men to welcome Mr. Bose in their individual capacity. The supporters of Mr. Subhas Bose, however, are making preparations to accord him a reception.—A. P.

WILL TABARRA AGITATION BE SUSPENDED?

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's Efforts

LUCKNOW, June 15.

Mr. Syed Asghar Husain, President of the Tanzimul-Momin, who led the deputation to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to apprise him of the Shia view-point regarding Madhe Sahaba-Tabarra controversy returned this morning.

It transpires that in the course of the interview with Maulana Azad, it was suggested that the Tabarra agitation should be suspended precedent to any compromise talk, and on its suspension a representative conference of both the communities would be convened by Maulana Azad to evolve an acceptable formula and in case the Conference succeeded in doing so, Maulana Azad would advise the Government to withdraw the communique which granted rights to the Sunnis to recite the Madhe Sahaba publicly.

But should the attempt prove abortive he would explore other avenues of peace and presumably give his Award and commend it for the acceptance of the Government. The Shias are meeting tomorrow finally to decide regarding the suspension of their agitation.—United Press.

NEW TURN IN ANTI-HINDI AGITATION

MADRAS, June 16.

Mrs. G. M. Tirupurammal of the Anti-Hindi Propaganda League in a letter to the Press requests the Tamilnad public not to carry on the Anti-Hindi agitation any further as she is convinced that "there is no real compulsion".

She says that though she had written to the Premier that no useful purpose would be served in seeing him after his statement about the teaching of Hindi she kept up her engagement with the Premier. The Premier discussed with her for nearly an hour and explained to her that there was no compulsion whatsoever in the Hindusthani scheme now, and that the study of Hindusthani was really optional and not forced on anyone against his wishes.

HUNT FOR DICTATOR

As a sequel to Mrs. Tirupurammal's announcement, it is announced that the Anti-Hindi Working Committee at Madras after having carefully considered the conduct of Mrs. G. M. Tirupurammal, eleventh dictator of the movement, has come to the conclusion that she is unfit to be the dictator any longer and has consequently relieved her of her duties as such

The name of the new dictator will be announced on Monday and it is added that picketing of schools will continue as usual not only in Madras but also in other places.—A. P.

KIRPALANI IN POONA

POONA, June 14.

Acharya Kirpalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived here this morning on a private visit.

Advantage was taken of his presence here to arrange an informal meeting of leading local Congressmen with him at the residence of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

It is understood that nearly 30 local Congressmen were present at the meeting and that views were exchanged on matters of moment such as the policy and programme of the Congress, the Right-Left question and allied topics.—A.P.

AROUND THE COURTS

HOMICIDAL DEATH WOUNDS

BOMBAY: Saturday.

That death was caused by homicidal stab wounds inflicted by means of a knife by the suspect, Purshottam-Dharamsi, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest on Kesarbai Dharamsi (50) who died of injuries at the J.J. Hospital. deceased's daughter stated that the suspect was her brother. She was married about a year ago at Cutch Mandvi and resided there with her mother. She came to Bombay with her mother-in-law about three months ago. Her brother was not present at her wedding. In Bombay she lived with her mother-in-law, and her mother came to Bombay a fortnight after her arrival. She lived with her brother, at Masjid Siding Road. About four weeks ago she had gone to live with her mother in her brother's house.

One night three or four days after she went to live with her mother in her brother's house after they had gone to sleep, her mother had left the door unfastened for her brother to return. Her mother had asked her brother to come back soon. She and her mother were the only two persons sleeping in the room. When her brother left home that night he said he was going to buy tooth-picks.

At midnight witness' mother received two stab wounds—one in the abdomen and the other on the side. There was a very dim light in the room at that time. She could not say who stabbed her. She fainted through fright.

Next day witness found herself in the hospital to her surprise. After she was stabbed witness did not hear her mother cry out. She came to know about the death of her mother only yesterday, after her discharge from the hospital.

Witness further stated that after she was stabbed she saw her mother bolting the door from inside. Some one had run away from the room. Then the police came and she opened the door for them. Then she became unconscious

Sub-Inspector's Evidence

Sub-Inspector Ali attached to the Pydhoni Station stated that on the night of 24th May at about 12-45 a.m. when he was on station house duty the suspect (the deceased's son) came up to him running and made a certain statement. The sleeves of his coat and his dhoti were blood-stained. In consequence of the statement which he made and the blood which witness noticed on his clothes witness put him under arrest. The suspect took the witness to a room on the first floor of Watchalwalla Building at Masjid Siding Road. On their way the suspect told witness that he locked up his room in which his mother and sister were lying injured. Witness opened the lock and pushed it, but the door had been fastened from inside. Witness could hear the sound of the moaning of some persons in the room. He knocked at the door and told the persons inside that they were policemen. Thereupon the door was opened and it was found that the witness Kashibai (the suspect's sister) had unfastened the inner latch. The suspect was with the witness and on seeing him she appeared to be frightened and stepped back. Witness found a blood-stained knife in the room.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

DEVELOPMENT OF FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Twenty-five years ago the game of football was little known in Bombay—particularly among its Indian population. It was a game restricted to the Europeans—civilians and military—who took part in the Harwood League and the Rovers Cup, the only tournaments in the city. Only few Indians, who were mostly students of the Grant Medical College, Veterinary College and the V. J. Technical Institute, revelled in it. There were of course some Bengalees who indulged in this game, as they always do wherever they go. Although their number was small they had established a club of their own, called the Bengal United. The local Hindu Gymkhana—perhaps inspired by the success of the Mohan Bagan in the I.F.A. Shield in 1910 took up the game and formed a team of their own. But having received a rude shock in the shape of a cricket score piled up against them in their first appearance in the Rovers Cup, they abandoned the game in favour of their favourite recreation—Cricket.

BENGALIS AS PIONEERS

As far as I can remember, the Bengal United's first appearance in competitive football was in 1914. First of all they entered a team in Junior Rovers Tournament which was meant for schoolboys or boys under 18. Their team was beaten in the semifinal by the narrowest of margins. Encouraged by their initial success, they put in a team for the Harwood League. There was only one division in it then—with seven or eight teams participating. They were the Devonshire Regiment, Royal Artillery, Bombay Gymkhana, Y.M.C.A., Grant Medical College, Bengal United and the Instituto-Luso-Indiano. The last-named was composed of Goans. But they withdrew from the competition early, as they suffered, heavy defeats and were unable to turn out a respectable combination.

COSMOPOLITAN OUTLOOK

Now the Bengal United team could not be fromed by Bengalees alone, as their number in this city was small. So they had to take the help of others. Fortunately, several came forward to join them. Most of them were from the Technical Institute. And a happy thing about its composition was that there were members from all communities hailing from almost all parts of India. It turned out to be a fairly strong combination—So much so that they were able to defeat or draw with, most of the teams in the tournament. Rarely did they go down. I have still pleasant recollections of some of our players became very popular with the Cooperage Crowd—Yes, in those days also the tournaments were staged at the Cooperage. As ill-luck would have it, the European war started and the tournament had to be abandoned in the middle of it

WAR INTERVENES

During the War, Bombay became a big military base and all the 'maidans' in the city, including the Cooperage were occupied by the Army. For over six years there was no football to talk of. After the War the Bengalees took the field again immediately the Cooperage was made available to the W.I.F.A. The Bengal United gathered together a fairly strong side representing all communities and all provinces as before. They gave excellent displays when the ground was dry and failed badly under wet conditions as was usual with barefooted teams. In a couple of years we had two other Indian teams on the field called the Colaba United and the Matunga Hindus. The fate with everybody was the same as they all played without boots.

MOHAN BAGAN'S DEBUT

Many European and Indian sympathisers began taunting us for our failures and gave us gratuitous advice for adopting the booted style of play. Having never seen barefooted football of the highest class, they assured us that football could not be played without boots. We were then glorifying in the success of the Mohan Bagan and applauding their magnificent performances. So we would not, and did not, pay any heed to their taunts and advice. I was waiting for an opportunity to show our detractors the beauty and charm of barefooted play. The chance came in 1923. Mr. W. J. Baker, then Joint Secretary of the W.I.F.A. suggested to me to invite the Mohan Bagan to Bombay for the Rovers Cup. As I was also on its Committee at the time, we persuaded the W.I.F.A. to extend an invitation to them. But our Association had very little fund at the time. All that they could offer was Rs. 300 only towards their expenses. However, I managed to find Rs. 200 more and secure a free house from Seth Ambalal Sarabhai. And the Mohan Bagan agreed to pay us a visit.

INDELIBLE IMPRESSION

What they did in Bombay is now a matter of history. They literally set Bombay afire in their march to the final round of the Tournament. The class of football they exhibited was undreampt of in this part of India. They were defeated in the final by the Durhams who were in their strongest form ever that year. Even today Cooperage Fans—Europeans and Indians alike—recall that memorable match and pay their tribute to those stalwarts, Gosthe Paul and Balai Chatterji, who have left their impress indelibly on Bombay Soccer. It was a great year for the W.I.F.A. too. They had collected the biggest crowd on the Cooperage and had made their fortune on it. It paved the way for greater successes in later years.

OTHER VISITORS FROM CALCUTTA

Thereafter, every year an effort was made to bring the Calcutta favourite to Bombay. But they stayed back until 1927, when they came only to play in a couple of charity matches for the Gujrat Relief Fund. The reason for their non-participation in the Rovers was that it was dragged on too far If it was played off in shorter time they could see their way to participate again. However other teams followed in their wake. East Bengal, Aryans, Bhowanipore, Howrah Union, Sporting Union, Mahomedan Sporting and last but not the least the All-Blues and All-Reds made their appearances in Bombay. The Mahomedan Sporting was the only team among them to repeat the performance of the Mohan Bagan in 1937—after a lapse of 14 years! The others were conquered before they reached the ultimate goal.

BANGALORE'S FEAT

During these fifteen years the reputation of the Rovers Cup had spread far and wide and teams, especially Indians travelled from all parts of the country to try their luck in it, of course the military teams also came as usual in large numbers. Up to the year 1937, the Cup was practically a monopoly of the Military Sides. Not a single Civilian or Indian team could wrest it from them. It was left to the Bangalore Muslims to lift the trophy for them both for the first time in 1937. It was a most creditable feat for Bangalore. They stole a march over Bengal which prides itself in calling Calcutta the premier football city in India. Their glory is all the greater in that they succeeded in retaining the trophy last year against serious opposition from all quarters. I like to remark here that the Banglore team, though it calls itself Muslims, is really cosmopolitan in its composition as they have several Hindus and one or two Europeans in their ranks. As a matter of fact the Dewan of Mysore, Sir Mirza Ismail, advised them to change their communal nomenclature last year so that they may be truly cosmopolitan in every way.

NADKARNI CUP

These visits by outside teams have helped to increase the interest and enthusiasm of the people of Bombay in this very spectacular game. The number of teams has gone up by leaps and bounds, and the spectators now rally at the Cooperage in their thousands at the time of the Rovers Cup. Following the advent of the Mohan Bagan in 1923 the W.I.F.A. thought it advisable to give greater encouragement to Indian teams. So they instituted, at the instance of the writer, a tournament for Indian teams only which goes by the name of Nadkarni Cup. The latter Cup was originally donated by Messrs. Nadkarni and Co., Sporting goods dealers for the Junior Rovers in 1917. But owing to the paucity of junior teams the trophy had remained idle for over a decade. Now it has become a very popular event in this city.

BIRTH OF INDIAN LEAGUE

Feeling that this was not enough for Indian football to make speedy progress, the writer of this article and the late Satiranjan Ghosh persuaded the Bengal Club of Bombay to institute a league tournament for Indian teams only. This gave birth to the Indian Football League in 1928. During the last ten or eleven years it has grown from strength to strength. Now it conducts three tournaments one League and two Knock-outs which are well supported by all local teams. As I have said above, these visits by up-country teams and these tournaments have helped a good deal to spread the game beyond all expectations. The standard of their game has also immensely improved. The fact that a selected Indian Football League team was able to fight the redoubtable Mahomedan Sporting on level terms for full 60 minutes in a Rovers Cup engagement in 1936 shows clearly how they have been progressing.

A SEVERE HANDICAP

The trouble with Bombay is her dearth of playing fields, especially football grounds. All the practice that our players get is from these tournaments. I must add here that the W.I.F.A. has also increased the number of their tournaments. In addition to instituting a second division of the Harwood League, they have inaugurated a knock-out tournament for Civilian teams only called Gossage Cup, and have received the junior Rovers for junior teams. But as everybody knows no game can be perfected without systematic training and specialised coaching. Our players lack them both altogether. Unless we manage to get more playgrounds for them, we can hardly expect them to reach an All-India standard. The level they have now reached despite many handicaps, is highly creditable to them. It is hoped that with support and co-operation from all sides—from the Government, Municipality and the public—Bombay will rise to her full height at no distant date.

"And so," said the magistrate, severely, "this is the fifth person you have knocked down this year?"

"Pardon me," said the girl motorist, with dignity "the fourth. One of them was the same person twice."

Father—"My son. I won't have you constantly at the bottom of the class as you are—"

Aged Seven (bored)—"Can't see it matters myself Pa They teach the same things at both ends."

Boarder (at breakfast)—I wish I had come here a week earlier.

Landlady (beaming)—It's very nice of you to say so and flattering to our service.

Boarder—Oh, not at all—I would rather have eaten this egg then than now.

"The Weavers are quiet tonight. Is anything wrong?"

"No, they're always that way. When he proposed he just held out a diamond ring and said, Eh?" and she looked at it and said, 'Uh-huh,."

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

Many Matches Abandoned Due To Heavy Rain

LONDON, June 16.

The following are the results of first-class cricket matches, which commenced on June 14:—

MINOR COUNTIES V. WEST INDIES.

The match was drawn. There was no play to-day.

The West Indies 370 and 133 for 4 wickets.

Minor Counties 306 in the first innings

HAMPSHIRE V. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

The match abandoned, due to rain.

Notts 446 for 6 declared.

Hants 206 for 4.

LANCASHIRE V. SUSSEX.

No play to-day. The match was abandoned.

WARWICKSHIRE V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

No play to-day. The match was abandoned.

Cambridge 164 and 118 for 2.

Warwick 254.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY V. LEICESTERSHIRE.

The match was abandoned.

Oxford 147 and 90 for 4.

Leicestershire 237.

YORKSHIRE V. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

No play to-day, due to rain.

Yorks won on the first innings

Northants 180.

Yorks 207 for 8.—Reuter.

JOIN 'FORWARD BLOC' TO FIGHT IMPERIALISM

Nagpur 'Varsity Vice-Chancellor's Appeal To Radicals

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: June 15.

Mr. T. J. Kedar, B.A., LL.B., M. L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur, addressed a largely attended public meeting in the Chitnavis Park on the night of the 13th June, 1939, on the subject of the formation of a "Forward Bloc" in the Province.

In the course of his speech he pointed out: "The 'Forward Bloc' owes its existence to the uncompromising spirit of the Old Guard of the Congress."

The lesson that Tripuri Congress has given us is that the individual is greater than the organisation. I have not the least doubt that Mahatma Gandhi is a great personality and we are all grateful to him for all that he has done for India. No other individual during the last 50 or 60 years has done so much, but I cannot subscribe to the view that he is greater than the mighty Congress Organisation itself. If the Old Guard wants to put him in that position we must certainly rebel against the idea and put Mahatma Gandhi and the Old Guard in their proper places.

"Fortunately Subhas Babu has started the Forward Bloc and it is to this Forward Bloc we must look for making this revolutionary change.

"I, therefore, appeal to you, brothers and sisters, to join the "Forward Bloc" in order that the new ideology should be given a fair chance to fight the British Imperialism on all its real fronts. At the same time I give you a warning that there will be difficulties in the functioning of the "Forward Bloc". This time the difficulties will come from our own friends, I mean the Ministers and their so-called right-wing supporters.

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Roy arrived on Saturday by Calcutta Mail. They were given a warm reception at Dadar Station.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday 16th June 1939 amounted to £1.50.000.

A U. P. CENTENARIAN

Here is Wizir Khan, one hundred and twelve (112) years old. He lives at Fatehgarh in U.P., on the pension he draws from the Government.

Mr. Wizir Khan says that his days were happier because people were more reliable and trusted each other. Both men and women were more religious and less communal. Now people have become less God-fearing, more communal and deceitful.

There is more strain on life now due to the adoption of more artificial ways of life. In his opinion new inventions have not added to human happiness.

IDEOLOGICAL CONFLICT

Nariman's Appeal For 'Forward Bloc' Rally

KHANDWA: (By Mail).

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., Bombay, delivered an inspiring lecture at the Public Library Hall, at Khandwa (C.P.), on 13th night. Mr. Arzari, Pleader, President, District Congress Committee, presided. The subject was: "The Present Political Situation," but his main theme was a justification for an appeal to join the 'Forward Bloc.'

Refuting the allegation that the 'Forward Bloc' was the outcome of personal resentment of disgruntled Congressmen, he replied that it was the other way and the persecution of some Congressmen was due to the conflict of ideologies that had become apparent for some years past.

To-day Pandit Jawaharlal may disapprove of the idea of formation of Forward Bloc, but if one carefully studies his recent publications in the Press and particularly the political chapters of his Autobiography, one will feel convinced that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself has made a most strong case for some move on the part of Congressmen to prevent the drift.

Holding such strong views and after expressing them so openly and unequivocally, it was his duty to the Country and to millions of his followers to act up to his political convictions and to lead the 'Forward Bloc'.

After his open condemnation of High Command and severe criticism of orthodox Gandhism, "Forward Bloc" needs no further advocate or justification for its existence and continuance.

He has proved more than any other that Forward Bloc is the result of longstanding ideological conflict.

Mr. Nariman appealed to all to come and boldly join this new move and thus prevent further drift and rot in the Congress. After the fervent and impressive appeal of Mr. Nariman, steps were taken by local Congressmen to start "Forward Bloc" in Mahakosal and organise all Districts.

The President in winding up made a fervent appeal to Socialist leaders and other radicals to close up the ranks and submerge their petty differences on other issues and join in the common platform provided by the "Forward Bloc" to destroy the Authoritarian tendencies complained of by Pandit Jawaharlal himself and restore Democracy and initiative from the bottom as before.

LOHIA'S WAR RESISTANCE SCHEME

Resolution Before A.I.C.C. To Consider Programme

CALCUTTA, June 17

The "United Press" understands that following the submission of a comprhensive memorandum for consideration by the Congress Working Committee by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia detailing his scheme of War resistance, a resolution has been cabled by some members of the All-India Congress committee for discussion at its forthcoming meeting at Bombay urging a campaign against War, the appointment of a War Resistance Sub-Committee of the Working Committee with Provincial Sub-Committees the publication of a War Resistance fortnightly, the cessation of war supplies and a trade Relations and ... tion of a Volunteer Corps.—United Press

High School Celebrates Silver Jubilee

NARSANDA, June 17

The Silver jubilee of the Coronation High School at Uttersanda was celebrated from 12th to 15th June.

Yesterday was the last day of celebration and many notable invitees were present, including the Senior Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector Mr Sheth the Mamlatdar of Nadiad Taluka Mr. Dave.

The students staged a drama and the girls played a Garba dance. The performance was widely appreciated

Mr. S. R. Taveda the Education Inspector of the Northern Division presided over the function. In the end the prizes and medals were awarded to the amateurs

The function terminated after the guest were garlanded

PATNA, June 15—The "United Press" understands that the Government of Bihar have decided to depute a special officer to the Madhubani Municipality to enquire into various allegations made against the Municipal authorities.

NEXT SATURDAY
From—24th June, 1939

HE GAVE THE PEOPLE THEIR GOD.....

—WHOM a jealous Priesthood had encaged in difficult words and difficult books!

Sant Tulsidas

—The SAINT who made Valmiki Ramayan famous, gave it to the masses.....

(IN MARATHI)
Direction: JAYANT DESAI
with a Cast that makes open a new chapter in Indian Film History

V. PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY, RAM MARATHEY, RAM APTE, DIXIT.....

SHREE RANJIT MOVIETONE'S MIGHTIEST OF ALL HITS!.....

From SATURDAY, 24th JUNE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

7 SEVENTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK

Directed By: KARDAR

Shree RANJIT'S Super Social!

THE KICK!
DRAWING CROWDS AT
WEST END

Only Way To Swaraj

Khaddar Programme Only Salvation; Satish Das Gupta's Lead For Country

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Mr. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, of the Khadi Pratisthan, writing in this week's "Rashtravani" under the caption "Prefer Extinction to Dishonour" observes, "The Natal Indians have been advised by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to prefer extinction to dishonour. The same formula applies to us, Indians in India also. It is certainly dishonourable for a whole nation in India to submit to foreign domination. But it is there and we have not been able to make ourselves ready for the sacrifice called for, for retrieving the honour of Hindusthan.

"Years ago Gandhiji gave a simple programme. He laid down conditions and asked the nation to fulfil those conditions and Swaraj would be ours in a year. Years have passed and Gandhiji has been repeating the assurance. He has been repeating that on the fulfilment of the constructive programme, Swaraj can be ours without a fight. But there is little response and from the criticism of the constructive programme of Gandhiji, it appears that the day is remote when the significance of the proposition of Gandhiji will be understood and seriously acted upon by the Congress.

"If by mere talk, by threat or by bluff we could have Swaraj--then we need not have gone to the extent of working constructively for it. We cannot have Swaraj that way. There must be substantial day-to-day nation-building work behind us.

It is something if the Congress Governments foster khadi, but it is a great thing if people take to khadi as a sacrifice for obtaining Swaraj. Khadi was meant for that and it still stands for that. It behoves us to make it a success for the very purpose of Swaraj.

"The sentiment that extinction is preferable to national dishonour we all must respect and foster. But when it comes to be translated into action and when a very simple demand is made of the nation, the matter is treated with the utmost indifference.

"But if we cannot accomplish this programme of constructive work—extinction there will be gradual and ignominious.

"Gandhiji has found at Rajkot that greater attention should be paid to constructive work. That makes us hope that the pace of Congress constructive work will hasten and that before long it may be made the main plank of our fight for Swaraj." A P.

BRICK MOUND ROUSES CURIOSITY

CALCUTTA, June 14.

Steps are being taken to bring a mound in Saptagram in the district of Hooghly known as "Keller-badtala" under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. The mound, which is 25 feet high and strewn over with bricks of ancient type appears promising for excavation.

Mr C. C. Das Gupta, Assistant Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India Eastern Circle, was deputed to Saptagram to find out possibilities of archaeological excavation at the mounds of this ancient city which are covered with thick jungles. There are two mounds in a locality called Dinglehat approximately three miles from the Tirishbight railway station.

The first mound is named Kella and is a low and extensive mound not quite suitable for excavation, but the other "Kellar-badtala" offers promises.—A. P.

Monsoon Plays The Truant

The monsoon has played the truant with pitiless obstinacy. It has defied astronomers and weather prophets. During the last 36 hours there has not been a trace of rainfall both in the North and South of Bombay. Only Byculla had a bare two cents of rainfall and the St. George's Hospital recorded just one cent.

Meanwhile the temperature has been shooting up.

The maximum temperature on Thursday was 90.1 degrees. During the next 24 hours it shot up to 91.1 degrees, being 3.6 degrees above normal. The minimum temperature stood at 82.4 degrees being 4.5 degrees above normal.

SEVERAL INJURED IN CLASH

Rivalry Between Political Parties In Kashmir

SRINAGAR, June 17.

Several persons, including three constables, were injured, following clashes between the followers of the National Conference Party and the Muslim League.

The Muslim League yesterday took out a procession from Hazrat Bal Bridge and when it reached the tomb of Badshah Nadonal, a clash occurred between the supporters of the two parties occurred when the procession marched to Pathar Masjid, where the office of the National Conference is located, and resulted in injuries to several persons, including three constables.

Elaborate police arrangements have been made to prevent the possibility of further clash.

About a dozen persons have been arrested.—A P.

SUPPORTING NIZAM'S 'AUTOCRACY'

Aryas' Grievance Against Madras Government

NEW DELHI, June 16.

Prof Sudhakar, General Secretary of the International Aryan League has sent a telegram to the Premier of Madras apprising him of the widespread resentment of the Hindus and Aryas created as a sequel to the promulgation of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. banning the meetings regarding Hyderabad Satyagraha and requesting a revision of the orders.

It is further stated in the telegram: The ban is tantamount to indirectly supporting the Hyderabad autocracy against the people struggling for elementary religious rights which the Congress resolutions vouchsafed to them".

Similar telegrams requesting their intervention have been sent to Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Lala Deshbandhu Gupta, Punjab, M.L.A., has also sent the following telegram to the Premier of Madras: "Your order banning public meetings concerning Hyderabad struggle wholly unexpected, too drastic and has created an unhappy precedent to strengthen the hands of the Nizam's administration against those involved in a life and death struggle for fundamental and legitimate rights and is bound to cause wide resentment both against the Madras Government and the Congress. Earnestly request reconsideration".—United Press.

GOONDAISM IN JAMNAGAR

Leaders' Life In Peril?

JAMNAGAR, June 17

A Yuvak Sangh member writes: Last night while passing Ratanbhai's Masjid, Comrade Rupji Nazarali, Secretary of the Yuvak Sangh and Ex-Secretary, Prajaparishad, who was accompanying two friends, was unexpectedly assaulted and beaten by goondas receiving four blows on the shoulders and back. When people gathered, the goondas fled. We recall here the heavy assault on Rupjibhai at Bhanvad four months ago. The case remains without inquiry. So the people are led to imagine that there is a conspiracy against leaders. The leaders are living in danger.

RAJKOT KOLI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Alleged Harassment By Police Sub-Inspector

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 15.

A Koli youth of 18 from the village Bedi of Rajkot State committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a mail train between Khorana and Rajkot Stations. The deceased, it is said, was fed up with life and had announced the intention of committing suicide to his mother and relatives, as he is alleged, have been severely beaten for three days by a fozdar, who had charged the deceased with the crime of theft, which the deceased flatly denied.

He pleaded innocence and ignorance but it is alleged the fozdar insisted on confession by the deceased. Being thus afraid of further beating and imprisonment and finding no chances of rescue the deceased was driven to the extreme and appears to have committed suicide. The mother of the youth was all the while running after him to prevent him from ending his life but did not succeed.

The remains of his dead body in small pieces have been brought here.

12 HOUR BAN ON WEAPONS

Ahmedabad Magistrate's Order

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

Following arrangements by the local Hindu Mission, the Arya Samaj, and the Hindu Sabha to organise a procession and accord a reception to a Jatha of 200 Arya Samaj Satyagrahis, proceeding from Ajmer to Secunderabad and halting here to-morrow morning, the District Magistrate has issued an order under the District Police Act prohibiting the carrying of weapons and arms within five miles of Ahmedabad between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. to-morrow.—A.P.

City Bank Clerks Jailed

Judgment In National City Bank Of New York Misappropriation Case

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which the National City Bank of New York charged, Victor Lawrence Miranda, a Ledger-keeper of the Bank, Hirachand Maganlal Shaw, Accounts keeper, and two others, with criminal misappropriation of various sums of money by manipulating the account books. The total loss of money sustained by the Bank is to the tune of six lakhs of rupees.

The charges against accused 3 and 4 had already been withdrawn.

The present charges, on which judgment was delivered to-day, were on three different counts, involving three sums of Rs. 200, Rs. 325, and Rs. 300, which were misappropriated out of an aggregate sum of Rs. 13,000 purported to have been misused by the accused between 24th August 1938 and 10th September 1938.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused remarked that though the sums involved in these particular counts were small, the total involved was enormous.

Miranda was sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment on each of the three counts, and Rs. 100 or one month extra on each count, the periods of imprisonments to run concurrently.

Hirachand Maganlal Shaw was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on each of three counts, the sentences to run concurrently, and a fine of Rs. 400 on each count or four months extra.

The fines, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the complainants.

DUTTMAJUMDAR ASKED TO SURRENDER TO COURT

CALCUTTA, June 17.

The "United Press" is informed by Mr. Niharendu Duttmajumdar, member of the Bengal Legislative Assembly and General Secretary of the Bengal Labour Party that a notice has been communicated to him directing him to appear before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at the Barrackpore Court on June 17 morning to surrender himself for serving out a sentence of three months passed as a sequel to the Titagurh Jute Mill Workers Strike.—United Press.

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BOMBAY.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

In this Competition you are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the Criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the FIRST PRIZE is yours—and you know it is not a small amount.

In the two series of pictures those marked A.B.C. . . . . are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1. 2. 3. . . . . Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the woman shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore, we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries may be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 28th June, 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

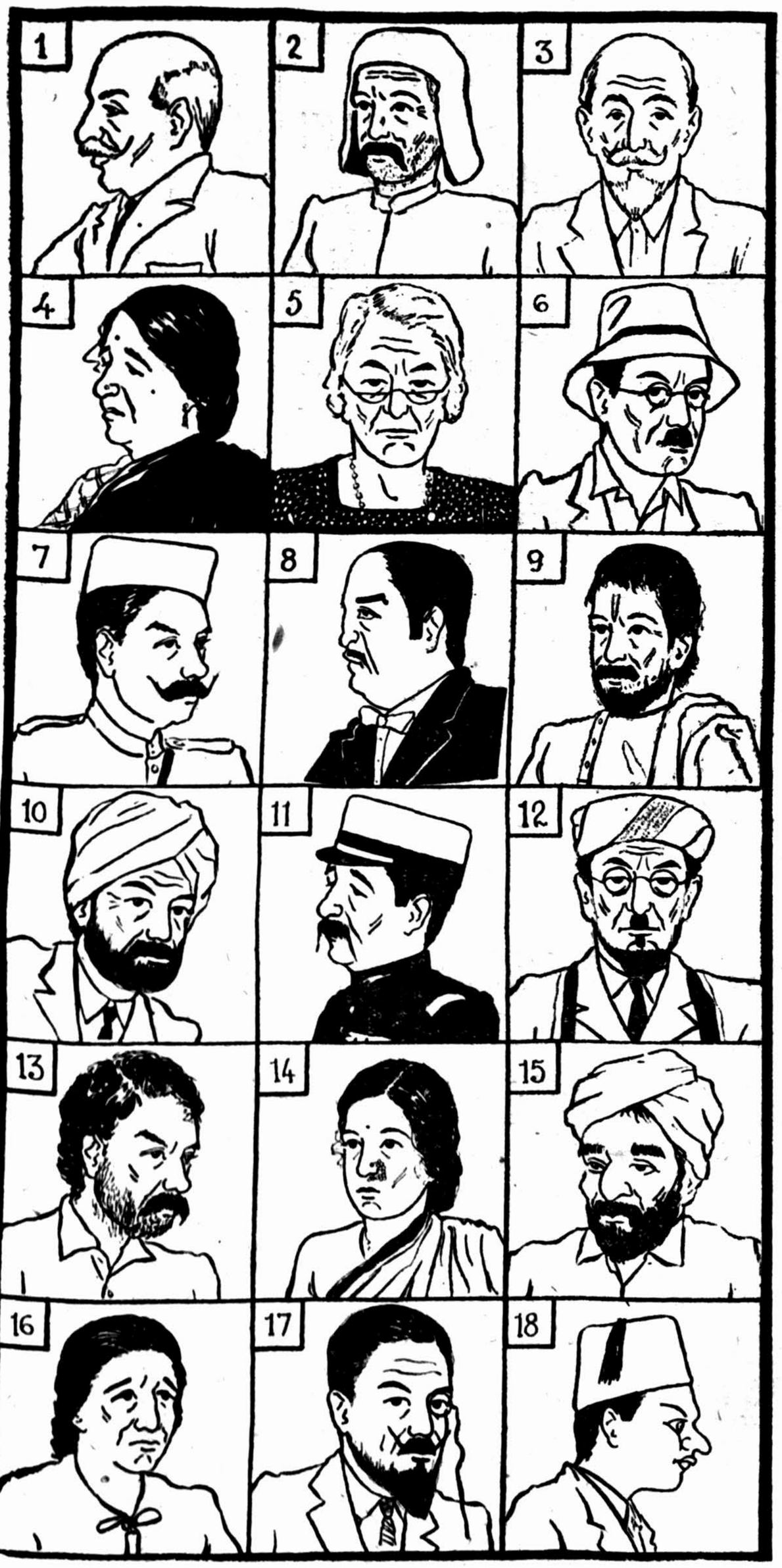
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance

CLOSING DATE
WEDNESDAY
28th JUNE
1939

(Extra Coupons See Page 41)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

(10) This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Detective Competition

18/6/39.

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O BOMBAY

HOT FROM HOLLYWOOD

For "The Women" Only!

Grim Prospect Faces Hollywood Director

While diplomatic wars rage in Europe, Director George Cukor is staging his own private campaign in Hollywood, for Cukor has a problem that makes the others look like pikers. It is up to him to keep peace and quiet among one hundred and thirty-five women, all of them with speaking parts, and all appearng in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's production, "The Women", co-starring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell.

As his first move Cukor, who is faced with decisions worthy of Solomon, is considering a set of five rules, designed by a professor in a women's college and sent to Cukor, with the "well wishes" of the sender. The rules purported by the professor to have worked in his classes, may seem trivial at first sight, but they claim to have their basis on keen observation indulged in through a number of years.

FIVE RULES

"I know what you are up against", the letter stated, "and am sending on these rules for your consideration. Believe me they are worth a try. After all, students or actresses, women are women".

Here are the rules:

1. Insist that all women be ready to begin work at least fifteen minutes before you intend to start. This does away with any feeling that one is deliberately stalling in order to hold up the works.

2. Insist that all dogs remain at home. More feminine arguments start over dog fights than anything else.

3. Don't permit bridge games during luncheon hours. Cards are second only to dogs as the instigators of feuds and arguments.

4. Refrain from complimenting any one of them individually. Make all your remarks general. (This for your own protection).

5. By all means prevent cliques Have chairs for all arranged in a large circle where conversation, between working hours, can include everyone. Permitting a duo or trio to get together to the exclusion of others, is a certain way to start trouble.

Cukor is giving more than a casual glance to this listing.

Whether he will put it into effect will not be known until shooting starts on the production.

"ANGELS WITH DIRTY FACES"

Revived At Broadway Talkies

"Angels With Dirty Faces" a sensational melodrama of the slum district, co-starring the famous team of James Cagney and Pat O'Brien and featuring the "Dead End" kids, Humphrey Bogart, Ann Sheridan and George Bancroft will be revived at The Broadway, Kingsway, at Dadar starting from to-day.

It tells the story of two boys—ordinary dirty-faced kids, brought up in the teeming slums of a great city—who took opposite roads. One to the shadowy realms of the underworld, the other to priesthood's serene light. The conflict between these two characters, with the lives of thousands of boys as the grim stake, is strong dramatic fare and carries with it a deep social message.

Ram Bagai Sends A Scoop!

ALL THE LATEST ABOUT "THE RAINS CAME"

Louis Bromfield's Sympathetic Picture Of India Under Production In Hollywood

TYRONE POWER IN A TURBAN!

HOLLYWOOD, (By Air Mail.)

For the last few weeks I have been stationed out at Fox Studios where a film entitled "The Rains Came" is half-way through production. The background of this film is laid in India. The original story was written by Louis Bromfield; he wrote this book after having visited India several times and lived in one of the states as the guest of the ruler. He stayed for about a year—and this book was the eventual result—after the required material was gathered.

"I READ THE SCRIPT"

The other day—I dropped in the offices of the Associate Producer of this film, Harry Joe Brown. I asked him in what way India was to be depicted this time on the screen—and told him our complaints and how other anti-Indian films had fared in India. He promptly told me how the script was changed from the story slightly and sent to Fox offices in India for the Indian approval there. "Nothing was going to be done unless the India office approved of the script and the changes", he said.

Who were the people to whom the script was sent, I asked. I noted that they were British—and no Indian had received one. Then he gave me a script to read over. Eagerly I grabbed it and for the next couple of hours I read it and asked questions.

TECHNICAL ADVISORS

It seems that for the first time in the production of Indian films—Indians were hired as technical advisors. True, there is one English advisor—a Major Remington—but also there are two others. One is Hossain Nazri, and the other is Lal Chand Mehra. Hossain is the technical advisor for India. Mr. Mehra's contract calls for bit parts and also as advisor for Indian music. I learned that Mr. Mehra composed a couple of tunes to certain English words translated into Hindi—also he arranged the musical score of these compositions. So for the first time we are to have Indian songs in American photoplays. However an American is to sing them with the proper translation in Hindi. So with a cross between Indian songs sung by an English accent—I really am curious as to now it will sound—I am afraid it will be missed as a result—by both the Indian as well as the American audiences However credit for Mr. Mehra—also for Hossain who is in charge of everything Indian in the film—both of these boys have been in Hollywood so long they both deserve a break. Also they are helping very definitely in the proper presentation of India. They are doing their job well. Really after having studied the script—I can truly say that this film is better than any other to come out of Hollywood—in depicting India, "however", no film—it must be remembered can be any "worse" than the last few "Indian" films already made.

TYRONE AND MYRNA

The story deals with missionary life in a mythical state in India. However there seems to be a great rainstorm, flood and earthquake; and as I understand it a sum of almost 500,000 dollars will go into the making of those spectacular scenes—which all makes me believe that we will see either (1) The Hurricane or (2) In Old Chicago,—all over again. However I note that Tyrone Power plays the part of Major Safti, an Indian doctor with an American background and education. He falls in love with Myrna Loy who comes with her husband to India and also falls in love with Safti. How she gives her life to help India in time of disaster and also to sacrifice her own love for Safti—is the whole story. The guiding star of the whole thing is George Brent who plays Ransome—a tired-of-life Briton—who adopts the life of India as his.

REVERTS TO TYPE

Also there is the case of Bannerjee—which is played by that fine actor Joseph Schildkraut. He is an Indian Official—with a British background—and all his actions and thoughts are typically British—both in manner and in accent. However when the Rains come, he "reverts back to type". In other words he becomes a "native" praying all day-giving up his clothing home, etc., to be spared by the Gods. He shaves his head and rubs it with ashes as he prays! This is the part that I don't like. It seems that while the Indians seemingly "revert to type" in time of crises—it takes others like Ransome whom the queen calls upon for assistance. However she does call upon Indians too to help. But surely there is no need of showing the pitiful character of Bannerjee—it hurts! However the Indian Rani—superbly acted by Madame Ouspenskya—is very well done. My comments are based upon watching the scenes as they were taken—how they will be added to or cut—I don't know. The cutting room has changed the shooting version of many a film

"KHYBER RIFLES"

The film is being directed by Clarence Brown—he is a fine director—and did previously the Boyer and Garbo film "Conquest". He did the recent and poorly done story of "Idiots Delight". I did notice some brilliance to his direction of the "Rains" His experience and ability is unquestioned All we can do is to judge and await the result.

In talking to Mr. Macgowan at Fox—(he is to produce later this year "The Khyber Rifles") about the increase of this type of Indian productions—he told me that his film would be militaristic—but would not try to hurt India, sounds paradoxical to me. He tried to convince me for some time—but to no avail.

Hossain, the technical director on "Rains" told me that some of the problems Hollywoodians could not see is—"Everyone in India wears turbans than why don't the Bengalis. Hossain said that Bengalis do not wear turbans—usually they go bareheaded or wear a small hat. The technicians could not believe it—and insisted that all Indians must wear a turban. So as result—every Indian regardless must wear a turban! Incidentally, girls, Tyrone Power looks very handsome in a turban.

For Mexican Freedom

Paul Muni Signs Congratulatory Scroll

HOLLYWOOD, (By Air Mail).

Representing the motion picture industry, Paul Muni congratulated President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico upon the 77th anniversary of the triumphant battle of the Cinco de Mayo, which was celebrated throughout Latin America on May 5.

Muni presented to Los Angeles Consul Rafael Heredia, Jr., a congratulatory scroll addressed to President Cardenas and signed by the stars appearing in Warner Bros., production dedicated to Mexican Independence, "Juarez".

In accepting the document, Consul Heredia stated:

"I am confident the President will be pleased with this expression of Hollywood's well wishes and support of our Democracy.

"This definitely represents another step in the good will programme of our Americas".

Translation of the congratulatory scroll follows:

"The undersigned, principal characters of the motion picture titled 'Juarez', very respectfully desire to express our most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the 77th anniversary of the glorious battle of the 5th of May.

"Inasmuch as we have gladly collaborated in the motion picture version of the life of the heroic benefactor of the Americas and grand champion of Democracy, we feel justified in joining the sentiments of the great Mexican Nation on such a memorable date".

(Signed) Paul Muni, Bette Davis, Brian Aherne, Claude Rains, John Garfield and Donald Crisp.

BORIS MORROS' REPRESENTATIVE FOR INDIA

New Appointment For Ram Bagai

(From Our Correspondent)

HOLLYWOOD, (By Mail).

Ram Bagai was appointed by Boris Morros as sole and personal representative for Boris Morros Productions in India. His productions will be released in India and the rest of the world through R. K. O., but will be produced and financed by Boris Morros Corp.

Mr. Morros' first film will reunite Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy—it will be a remark of the French comedy success "The Aviators". Cameras will start grinding on the first of July

Boris Morros, who will produce the picture and who recently formed Boris Morros Productions, was formerly associate producer and general music director for Paramount.

The signing of Ram Bagai to his staff as a personal assistant will mark the first time that any Indian ever worked on any film in Hollywood other than on an "Indian" production. He hopes to bring the completed print to India late this year for a gala premiere in Bombay.

* * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Boris Karloff spent a week at the San Francisco Fair. The "Frankenstein monster" spent part of every day studying the orchid exhibit. He raises these rare blooms in his own hothouse.

"THE RAINS CAME" IN HOLLYWOOD!

The Maharaja Gives a Banquet —A Scene from "The Rains Came," under production at the 20th-Century Fox Studios.

And "The Rains Came"! A realistic scene from the film of Louis Bromfield's best-selling novel.

Deanna Durbin talking to Ram Kagal, the "Chronicle" correspondent in Hollywood. She said, "Be sure and remember me to my fans in India."

The old Maharani—one of the most important characters in "The Rains Came." She is represented as a model of determination and service to her people.

Tyrone Power, as [illegible] Myrna Loy in a scene from "The Rains Came."

Paul Muni signing the scroll p[illegible] the President of Mexico.

Mahatma's Reply To Archbishop

Dumb Millions For Prohibition

Century Old National Cry Needs No Referendum

CHAMPIONS OF INDIVIDUAL RIGHT TO DRINK DO NOT KNOW INDIA

THERE Is as much right of a person to demand drinking facilities from the state as there is to demand facilities for the supply of public women for the satisfaction of his animal passion. I hope that those who pride themselves on their moderation in drinking will not feel hurt by the illustration I have taken. Writes Mahatma Gandhi in the current issue of the "Harijan" in reply to the Archbishop of Bombay.

The following is the full text of Mahatma's reply:—

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay has been kind enough to send me a letter and a copy of his address to the Rotary Club against prohibition. I have read both with the respect and attention their author deserves.

My study of His Grace's letter and address at once revealed a serious flaw for which I must be held primarily responsible. The word prohibition is a misnomer for what the Bombay Government and the other Provincial Governments where the Congress controls the ministries are doing regarding the liquor trade. What the Governments are in reality doing is not prohibiting drink but they are closing liquor shops which are absolutely under Government control. The shop-owners have no statutory protection save what they get from year to year.

Every owner of a liquor shop knows that his licence may not be renewed next year. He may be even outbidden if he possesses a country liquor or toddy licence as these are auctioned every year. Therefore the licenses have no vested interest in their licences beyond the year for which they are held and then too subject to the observance of the stringent conditions laid down for them.

Therefore I claim that the law for the abolition of liquor licences "as an ordinance of reason for the common good made and promulgated for the community by the competent authority." All that the State is doing is to remove from the drinker the temptation or the facility which the State considers is harmful to him except for medicinal purposes.

The Archbishop says, "To win the allegiance of body, of mind and of heart needed by any law. ...that law must be just," that is to say "the conscience of millions must say this is just"

I have no difficulty in endorsing the proposition. Viewed in the manner indicated by me the State does not need to carry with it the conscience of millions. But I hold that India is the one place in the world where the conscience of the millions would justify the law of abolition of the State trade in intoxicating liquors and drugs.

There is no need to take any referendum. It consists in the overwhelming number of legislators approving of the law. Let me remind His Grace of the past history of this great reform movement.

It begin with the G. O. M. Dadabhai Naoroji. In 1920 it became an integral part of the Congress constructive programme. In the absence of political power the Congress arranged an elaborate programme of picketing liquor and opium shops. In this programme thousands of men and women took part all over India. All communities including Parsis took part in the picketing programme.

Attempts were made even in the days of non-co-operation to induce the authorities to undertake the abolition legislation. Without exception they pleaded financial inability, never the impropriety of so-called interference with the right of the people to be supplied with liquor by the State.

Indeed one minister told me that if I would help him to raise the revenue needed to make up for the loss caused by the drop in the drink revenue, he would introduce prohibition at once.

It is an open secret that the reform has been delayed simply for the sake of the revenue. In other words, the people have been tempted to drink for the sake of raising the revenue. The black history of the opium trade bears out the truth of this statement.

Those who speak in the name of individual freedom do not know their India. There is as much right of a person to demand drinking facilities from the State as there is to demand facilities for the supply of public women for the satisfaction of his animal passion. I hope that those who pride themselves on their moderation in drinking will not feel hurt by the illustration I have taken.

In this country we are not used to legislation for the regulation of vice. But in countries like Germany the houses of women who sell their virtues are licensed. I do not know what will be more resented in those countries, the stopping of the licences for the houses of ill fame or the houses of drink.

When woman realises her dignity she will refuse to sell her virtue and those members of the sex who are jealous of its honour will move heaven and earth to have legalised prostitution abolished. Will it be then contended that such abolition will go hard with the prostitutes and their dependants whose only means of livelihood depended up on the calling?

I plead that social workers cannot work effectively so long as licensed liquor dens continue to lure the drinkers to enter them.

It is curious that in all India any position to Prohibition comes from the Parsis. They pride themselves on their temperance and resent what they call encroachment upon their personal liberty. They also make it a grievance that the Europeans have been given facilities, thus constituting a bar sinister against Asiatics.

I have already pleaded with the Parsis that they should rise superior to their habit and allow the great reform to proceed with their active co-operation. As to the alleged bar sinister let me point out that a bar sinister is imposed from without. In the case in point we the Asiatics voluntarily recognise the limitations of the Europeans. But even they have to secure exemption and submit to regulations.

The proper course for the Parsi friends would be to agitate, if they wish, for the removal of the discrimination, not use it for securing similar exemption for themselves.

His Grace has further argued that if the price to be paid for removing the temptation of drink from the drunkard "is out of all proportion to the good attempted". the reform is harmful. The proposition is well stated, but it is a matter of opinion whether the price to be paid is out of all proportion to the good attempted.

I have endeavoured to show that the whole of the excise policy has been not to supply any felt want but to increase the revenue. I would invite the Archbishop to study the history of the excise administration. He will find that all the advanced legislators have condemned the policy in unmeasured terms.

The price that is being paid for the attempted reform is insignificant if the history is borne in mind. And even the insignificant price will not have to be paid, if the Archbishop and the influential Parsi friends will lead an agitation for the reduction in the wholly indefensible army expenditure and free the money thus saved for the purpose of bringing about all-India abolition of the liquor traffic. It is an overdue reform.

They should congratulate the Bombay ministers on their courage in levying a tax which was the easiest to be borne. But I have no doubt that the ministry will gladly remit the tax, if they are helped by the Central Government. Only they could not delay the reform whilst they were fighting the Central Government single-handed. Let all the parties recognise the necessity of the reform and demand justice from the Central Government and the hardship referred to by the Archbishop will be reduced almost to a nullity.

There is a curious question asked of Dr. Gilder. To do the Archbishop justice I must copy the question in his own words:

"Does he admit that there are several kinds of intoxication which have nothing at all to do with drink? Drunkenness paralyses reason and wrecks homes. But the intoxication of false ideals is now wrecking whole nations and the world itself. Moreover, does Dr. Gilder admit that such intoxication is highly infectious? He will hardly deny it, knowing as he does the recent history of the nations. Then will he tell us, 'Is India necessarily immune from the infection of false ideals which intoxicate?' "

This suggests that the exercise by the State of the undoubted discretion to stop the issue of drink shop licences is a false ideal which intoxicates and which has infected Dr. Gilder. Of course everything is possible in this world. But I venture to suggest that this abolition being a half century old national cry is not likely to be a false, intoxicating and infectious ideal.

An ideal that is false and intoxicating and highly infectious must in its nature be temporary.

The last paragraph of the address is a question addressed to me. The half dozen lines are packed with suggestions which hardly answer known facts. Thus His Grace suggests, among other things: "Prohibition tends to be regarded by its advocates not as one possible course but as the only possible religion. "Nobody has called it a religion".

After having stated the proposition His Grace ends: "The author of the creed of truth and non-violence will not resent this last question: 'Is he still quite certain that all religions are true?' " In any other mouth I would consider the question to be unpardonable. But I do not expect a busy administrator like the Archbishop of Bombay to study all a man like me may say or to verify his quotations.

His question to tally with what I have said should have been: "Is he still quite certain that all the known great religions of the earth are equally true?" My answer to this revised question would be, "Emphatically yes". Only the revised question is obviously irrelevant to the Archbishop's thesis.

His Grace has propounded a conundrum in his letter which now hardly needs a separate answer. So far as I know the ministers have no qualms of conscience. They are robbing no one. All trade is precarious. Liquor trade is doubly so everywhere. The Bombay Government are straining every nerve to see that poor traders do not suffer avoidable hardships.

There is one sentence in the letter which makes me pause: "The last few months have convinced me that the cause of charity in Bombay is threatened with a shattering blow."

All the Archbishop's beliefs have been based, as I think I have shown, on unproved assumption. I should want proof for this unqualified assertion. If the cause of charity is threatened as stated, I would request him to produce the proof before the ministers and I doubt not that they will soon set the thing right.

The Archbishop's last paragraph in his letter is worthy of his high office. Only his offer appears to be conditional. Let him and his assistants and disciples unconditionally become total abstainers and help the noble cause of temperance. They will lighten the task of the lawgiver and help to make of the abolition of liquor traffic the success that it deserves to be in this land where the public conscience, i.e. the conscience of the dumb millions, is undoubtedly in favour of the abolition.

ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

But Let Prohibition Be Examined By Impartial Tribunal

His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, has addressed the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—So many people have commended to your attention my Rotary Club address on Prohibition broadcast last Tuesday that I venture to address a copy to you personally. I am further emboldened to write on account of the real joy I have experienced in India by reason of the supremacy accorded to principle as against expediency.

It is no exaggeration to say that, in this, you are giving the world the lesson it most needs, and perhaps the other worldly idealism of your Prohibition programme is its best defence. But you have not hesitated either to allow others to point out implications of your policy which your

(Continued on page 33)

ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER TO MAHATMA

(Continued from page 32)

very love for your people may have caused you to overlook.

You will certainly be the last to deny the statement in my address that "To win the allegiance of body, of mind and of heart needed by any law, but most of all by a law making great demands, that law must be just. It is not enough that the Legislators say: "This is just," but the conscience of the millions must say: "This is just."

Forged Notes

I trust you will allow me, for the benefit of others, to use an example to illustrate the abstract principle: We will suppose that the Bombay Government is due to pay its creditors on a given day in certain bank notes; these notes suddenly become suspect as forgeries. Obviously, you would not allow those notes to be distributed before their examination by experts. To do so would be to show readiness to do wrong, and it would be no excuse to say that, possibly, no injustice would occur. For if the value of the notes is doubtful, the obligation to pay full value is certain.

Now, is not the Bombay Government in that position with regard to the money soon to be lost by thousands who need it to feed their families, by those whose capital is invested in the liquor trade, by all the thousands to be so heavily taxed to pay for Prohibition?

In effect, all that money is in dispute. It is not possible for the Government to solve their problem of conscience by consulting experts as in my example of the bank notes, for this case falls into the category of moral problems where ten prudent men might decide for the Government (admitting a good case on the other side), while ten others would decide against (admitting a sound case for the Government).

The only question possible, therefore, but one that is also imperative is: "Is the Government claim to this money so 'reasonably clear' as to exclude all prudent doubt?"

Impartial Tribunal

You may conclude that the answer has already been given in the number and weight of the protests addressed to you. Alternatively I suggest that a number of demonstrably honest men be assembled from various communities, without commitments financial or political, and that a judge explain this question:—"Is the justice of the Bombay Prohibition plan clear beyond reasonable doubts?" If their answer is "yes," the Government is obviously strengthened. If the answer is "no", then the Government of truth and non-violence must decide whether or not it is prepared to use violence in order to impose injustice

Nearly all the great sons of India, yourself included, stress constantly the need of reverence for law. I trust you will believe me when I declare that I am moved to write by the intimate persuasion of this truth; also by my fear that reverence for all law must suffer a grievous blow from the imposition of a single law so suspect already on grounds of justice and wisdom.

Charity Fund Injured

If any further apology were needed for writing this, I would stress the constant anxiety that oppresses one responsible for maintaining and extending works of charity. The last few months have convinced me that the cause of charity in Bombay is threatened with a shattering blow.

Never Drink Alcohol

Lastly, I would respectfully call to your attention that you have in the Christian Community a body so systematically trained to self-control that whole nations have been thereby converted to temperance without loss of liberty, without expense, without any threat to holiness of law.

But I know only too well the havoc wrought by drunkenness among our own people, and I should esteem it a privilege to throw the whole weight of our moral influence into a crusade against the deadly vice of intemperance. As a pledge of my own fidelity to such a voluntary crusade, I would gladly promise—as so many thousands of priests have done—never to drink alcoholic liquor except at the times when we believe its use enjoined by God in His own temple.

With my prayers and best wishes that the Holy Spirit of Truth may guide you.

Languished In Jail

Shia Prisoner's Tragic Death!

Mr. Mohammad Ikram Husain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Allahabad writes in connection with the death of the late Syed Wilayat Husain, B. Sc., LL. B., Advocate of the Allahabad High Court which occurred in Orai Jail on the 3rd of June.

The Hon'ble Dr. K. N. Katju, while replying to a debate on the resolution of Mr. Syed Kalbe Abbas, M.L.C., enumerated several amenities that have been provided for the Shia prisoners. The Government has also thought fit to enumerate fifteen privileges offered to the Shia prisoners, through its Publicity Department, but the picture will not be complete without the public knowing the actual working of these amenities.

I would like to bring through your esteemed paper to the notice of the public, and the Government the case of the late Syed Wilayat Husain, B. Sc., LL.B., an Advocate of the Allahabad High Court, and a Civil Disobedience prisoner confined at Orai, who died on June 3, 1939 in jail. He was himself a graduate in Science and Law and was the son of a Deputy Collector and the grandson of Khan Bahadur Syed Zahid Husain, also a Deputy Collector. He belonged to the premier Shia family of Allahabad and was widely respected for his amiable nature and strong character.

He courted arrest at Lucknow and, in spite of his qualifications, his position and social status, he was placed as an ordinary prisoner in 'C' class. The Government boasted that it has allowed the Shia prisoners to sleep in the open but it is a fact that this gentleman of position was shut up in the barracks in the hot season of May particularly at a place like Orai.

He had a conscientious objection to taking food cooked by non-Muslims and the only food that he had was Gram and Gur for about a month while he was confined at Orai

STARVATION DIET

It is absolutely true that Government have provided Muslim cooks at Camp Jails at Sitapur, Benares and Lucknow but Syed Wilayat Husain, in spite of the fact that he was kept on Gram and Gur, was neither reported to Government nor was he removed to any of the said Camp Jails. If the Jail rules had been followed and Mr. Wilayat Husain weighed, it would have appeared from the register that he had reduced in weight while he was in jail. The information which I gathered at Orai is that he was so much reduced, having been kept on starvation diet, that it was with difficulty that he could make himself audible.

I also came to learn that the deceased wanted to be supplied with milk which was refused to him for about a fortnight and was only scantily supplied for two days before his death. While he was admitted in the hospital he had to be removed with the help of two fellow prisoners.

The same night he had a heart attack and at about 10 o'clock a fellow prisoner, Zakir Husain, raised a hue and cry but no medical aid was available for about five hours. He died without any medical aid and was only injected after he had expired. The Shia population of Orai cannot be more than about 50 people and yet the authorities were so nervous that they refused to hand over his body to the Shia residents of the Orai and delivered it after it had been bathed and put into coffin within the precints of the Orai Jail. It was with great difficulty that the last rites could be performed by people who had gone to the jail having learned that one of the prisoners had died.

The death of a young man so highly connected, so full of promise and under such tragic circumstances is a tragedy too deep for words. It is an irony of fate that an incident like this—by no means isolated and unique of its kind, but perhaps representing a type, one out of a large number, should have occurred under our Government We would have submitted to it in sublime resignation in the past, but the situation now is different. Now that our own men are at the helm of affairs, we expect a better condition of things.

The Shias are in a minority and are a poor community. They do not command the necessary machinary to ventilate their grievances. Strength of numbers they do not command but they command earnestness of conviction and justness of cause. If justice and truth are on their side, it is the duty of the Government to listen to the voice of reason.

Some of the incidents associated with this deplorable episode at Orai offend against all systems of civilised administration. The information is that some foul play was suspected and the prisoners made a statement to this effect before the Jail Officials which was duly recorded.

The statement constituted a severe indictment of the jail administration at Orai and the officials concerned insisted upon its withdrawal on pain of the body of the deceased being subjected to the further indignity of the post mortem They naturally did —the statement was changed— because they were anxious to refrain from a course which was calculated to do further violence to a heroic soul that had sacrificed its all at the altar of truth and religious conviction.

These are very serious charges in all conscience. Either the Government is not aware of them or it is. If it is not, then it has grievously failed in its duty of governing. If it is, then it is guilty of utmost callousness It has abdicated its function in favour of the people on the spot and has been guilty of the very charge which it used to level against the former beaucratic Government.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-6-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.013 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.1 degrees 3.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 82.4 degrees 4.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 148 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the month 3.66 inches

Total rainfall during the year 3.67 inches.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, June 17.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Stations.	Temperature. Max	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st June	Difference to normal.
Agra	106	87	—	1.1	+0.7
Amraoti	97	76	0.1	0.9	—2.3
Akola	94	77	0.2	1.5	—1.2
Ahmedabad	100	83		0.6	—1.0
Ajmer	98	85	—	1.2	+0.4
Ahmednagar	93	73	0.1	2.2	—1.1
Ambala	102	77	0.1	1.8	+1.0
Allahabad	105	77	01	0.7	—0.3
Benares	103	81	0.5	1.2	+0.5
Bareilly	103	79	T	0.4	—1.7
BOMBAY	91	82	—	3.1	—5.2
Bangalore	85	67	—	0.6	—1.6
Bhopal	98	78	0.1	1.1	—
Baroda	100	81	—	1.7	—
Belgaum	81	69	—	12.3	+7.8
Bahawalpore	107	85	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	93	73	1.5	2.4	0.2
Bellary	93	77	0.2	0.4	—0.9
Bhavnagar	101	82	—	0.1	—1.9
Cawnpore	105	76	0.7	1.2	+0.1
Calicut	85	74	1.0	20.6	—0.4
Colombo	84	79	0.1	4.9	—1.0
Cocanada	101	82	0.2	0.2	—2.7
Cochin	80	74	0.6	28.1	+11.1
Dehra Dun	95	75	0.4	4.7	—2.4
Delhi	104	76	0.6	2.0	+1.2
Dehra I. Khan	111	77	—	—	—0.3
Desa	101	81	—	0.1	—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	—	1.4	—0.6
Fort Sandeman	101	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Gorakhpur	97	78	0.1	5.1	+2.6
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	76	—	0.7	—2.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	81	—	—	—0.1
Indore	97	78	—	0.8	—1.9
Jhansi	105	87	—	0.5	—0.4
Jubbulpore	103	83	—	0.7	—1.2
Jacobabad	108	85	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	101	81	—	1.0	+0.2
Karachi	91	83	—	—	—0.1
Kodaikanal	65	54	0.1	2.0	—0.4
Khandwa	102	80	T	0.3	—2.0
Lucknow	106	72	2.6	2.8	+1.5
Ludhiana	106	88	—	0.9	+0.3
Lahore	105	85	—	1.7	+1.3
Lyallpur	109	85	—	0.8	+0.5
Multan	106	86	—	—	0.3
Mysore	84	68	—	0.7	—1.3
Madras	100	82	—	0.4	—0.8
Marmagoa	86	79	—	16.9	—
Malegaon	99	77	—	1.2	—1.6
Mussoorie	73	59	—	2.5	+0.6
Mahableshwar	69	63	0.5	14.1	—3.6
Murree	77	62	—	1.1	—0.4
Mount Abu	81	67	—	0.3	—0.7
Masulipatam	102	80	—	0.7	—2.0
Mangalore	82	73	1.3	23.7	+0.4
Meerut	—	—	—	0.1	—0.7
Mercara	72	63	0.1	5.9	—3.2
Nagpur	99	78	0.1	3.0	—1.1
Ootacamund	64	52	0.1	4.9	—1.0
Patna	94	70	—	5.5	+2.7
Peshawar	105	81	—	—	—0.3
Poona	91	75	—	1.1	—1.6
Pachmarhi	90	76	T	1.1	—1.7
Port Blair	83	74	0.5	15.6	+2.3
Quetta	96	80	—	—	—
Rawalpindi	108	83	—	—	—0.7
Ratnagiri	87	67	0.3	17.3	—
Rajkot	101	79	—	—	—1.3
Sialkot	103	86	—	0.6	+0.1
Srinagar	90	62	—	0.1	—0.5
Sholapur	97	73	0.5	1.9	—1.1
Simla	74	59	—	3.1	+0.9
Surat	93	83	—	0.5	—1.8
Salem	94	75	0.1	3.0	+1.0
Trichinopoly	97	81	—	1.9	+1.1
Trivandrum	81	75	0.5	8.8	+0.2
Vizagapatam	92	82	—	0.2	—2.7

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Weather Forecast

POONA, June 17.

Until the evening of 18th rainfall will be fairly widespread in Malabar, Assam, Bengal and occur locally in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and East United Provinces. A few falls are also likely along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills, Central parts of the country, Deccan and Konkan —A. P.

ARTILLERY FORWARDS HELD

Marsden's Brilliance At Left Back

The Bombay Gymkhana and the 14th Heavy Battery, R.A., played a drawn match on the Cooperage on Saturday. Incidentally the R.A. dropped another valuable point in the race for Harwood League honours. The teams were not evenly matched, as the score might indicate. The Artillery had a greater number of opportunities and more of the game.

There was a re-shuffling of the Gymkhana side, which proved a change for the good on their first try out. Schultz in the centre forward position proved a blustering proposition to the opposite defence, and Marsden fitted splendidly into the left-back position. Marsden should be credited with the full credit of forcing the R.A. to draw, if we take away some of the erractic shooting for which the gunners are becoming famous. The Gymkhana played their usual kick-and-run game as they only know how to.

A goodly number had hoped the R.A. would register a win. But for some time their form has been one of the chief disappointments of the progressing season. They are no longer the formidable side their early appearances made one believe them to be. The players that pleased the stands most on Saturday were Perry, Cawley McDermott, Rush and Brack.

For the Gymkhana Marsden, Schultz, Love and Brewer were outstanding.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The Artillery got down to business without delay and the Bombay Gymkhana had to defend. McDermott in the fifth minute drew first blood with a low shot taken from 25 yards out. Green misjudged the flight of the ball as apparently he expected it higher up. The Gymkhana had a say in things now, though the gunners continued to be top dogs. Despite this state of affairs, the Gymkhana were able to get on terms, a misunderstanding between the backs allowed Schultz in, just when Drynan was on the ground after an interception a couple of seconds previously. Hereafter the Gymkhana had little to do as far as raiding went. The R.A. peppered away, however, to no purpose. A lot of erratic shooting and some bad luck kept them level till half-time.

The first minute after the break saw a corner to the R.A., which Cawley headed out. The latter, however, yielded compensation in the next minute when he got his hoot truly to a fine pass from the left by Lord. The gunners were shocked shortly after, when again some blundering among the defenders let the Gymkhana get to very close quarters from where Love smashed the ball past Drynan.

Some attacking by the Battery, was followed by a few minutes of real dangerous raiding by the Gold and Blacks, and with a little luck the civilians would have forged ahead. A nice header by Cawley at the other end came into play after smacking the cross-bar. This effort of Cawley's was a really good one deserving more than a rebound. Green saved his side at this juncture with a brilliant interception of a good shot from Pirie. The Gymkhana worked up to a good position, Brewer held things up, being caught offside. The Artillery were not starved for chances, but they just could bring off the trick to get full points. Marsden here was responsible for a lot of spoiling. He was great guns at left-back. The Gymkhana held on to their level position to the end and two all was the closing tally.

Results:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA	2 goals
14TH HEAVY BATTERY R.A.	2 goals

Teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana: Green; Preston and Marsden; Collins, Tudge and Braj; Cowell, Brewer, Schultzy, Love and Williams.

14th Heavy Battery R.A.:—Drynan; Rush and Brack; Thorley, McDermott and Higgins, Lord, Apperley, Cawley, Pirie and Perry.

To-day's Game

B.E.S.T. v. SOUTH KANARA, Cooperage 5-40 p.m.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE
Division I

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	Points.
"D" Company	7	6	-	1	17	5	13
Royal Artillery	8	3	1	4	13	6	10
B.E.S.T.	7	4	3	-	11	10	8
"A" Company	7	3	2	2	7	8	8
Caltex	7	2	2	3	6	5	7
South Kanara	7	1	3	3	9	11	5
Y.M.C.A.	7	1	4	2	11	10	4
Bombay Gymkhana	8	-	5	3	5	15	3

HYDERABAD REFORMS

Delay In Official Announcement

HYDERABAD, (By Mail).

The Associated Press understands that the announcement of constitutional reforms which was due to be made on the 19th instant may not take place till two or three days later.

It is stated that the delay has been necessitated by certain last-minute changes in the scheme which were considered by the Executive Council at its meeting and about which a final decision has not yet been reached.—A.P.

SEAPLANE FURTHER DELAYED

KARACHI, June 17.

The East bound seaplane which was due to arrive at Karachi on June 16, has been further delayed for 24 hours and is now expected on Sunday evening.—A.P.

Dadar's Reception To M. N. Roy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. N. Roy who arrived in Bombay this morning by the Calcutta mail was given a reception at Dadar station by a large gathering of citizens Mr. Roy was accompanied by Mrs. Roy.

SEPTUAGENARIAN'S SUICIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"He lost his nephew only the day before yesterday. He loved the young man as his own son", so stated a relative of Bhagwan-Duda (76) a goldsmith, residing at Girgaum Road, who died of nitric acid poisoning in the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning.

Mohanlal Ramji stated that when he questioned the deceased, he had said that he was unable to bear the loss of his nephew, who had died only two days ago so he took poison to put an end to his life.

A verdict of "suicide" was recorded by the Bombay Coroner.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Subah Ke Rag. 7-40 Nasir Khan. 8-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-15 B. S. Thakur. 8-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-30 Nasir Khan. 8-45 For Young Listeners. 9-30 Styles. 1: Khayal. 9-45 Woman's World. 10-30 Military Band. 11-0 Nothing Ever Happens. 11-15 Alfredo and Orchestra. 12-0 noon Music that Matters. 1-0 p.m. Organ Recital. 1-23 Vocal Interlude. 1-30 West From Bristol. 6-0 B. S. Thakur. 6-15 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry. 6-30 Nasir Khan. 6-50 A Violin Recital. 7-0 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-20 Next Week's Programmes. 7-30 B. S. Thakur. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 Musical Miniatures. 8-35 Nasir Khan. 8-40 Haider Husain. 8-45 B. S. Thakur. 8-50 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry. 8-55 Instrumental Duel: Pilu. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-35 Books review by H. E. B. Catley (from Bombay). 9-50 B. S. Thakur. 10-10 Styles 2: Thumri. 10-20 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-20 B. S. Thakur. 6-40 Light Selection. 7-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Nasir Khan. 8-5 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-15 Des. Des Ki Boli. 8-20 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry. 8-25 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-30 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Violin and Pianoforte.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

224 metres (1,231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Melodious Melodies. 8-30 Glare of Geets. 8-45 For Highbrows. 9-0 Air Chorus. 9-10 Mohammad Umar Khan. 9-20 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 9-50 Two Beenkars. 10-5 Abdulla. 10-20 Shambharavi Mulgi. 10-40 Kumar Gandharv. 10-55 Sarangi Solo, by Air Artist. 11-5 Balaram Singh. 11-20 Flautists. 11-30 R. N. Paradker. 11-45 D. R. Nimbargi. 12-5 p.m. Jaltarang and Clarionet. 12-15 Abdulla. 12-30 Ditties in Duets. 12-45 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's Hour. 6-0 Premabai. 6-20 Alap on Hamidi. 6-30 Gujarati Garbas. 6-45 Readings from Hindustani Poems by S. Ahmed. 6-55 R. N. Paradker. 7-10 Master Shridhar. 7-20 Sumati Daru and Party. 7-35 Premabai. 7-45 Week in Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-0 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 8-15 Radio Orchestra: A Naghma. 8-25 Abdulla. 8-35 Kumar Gandharv. 9-35 Books review by H. E. B. Catley. 9-50 Prof. Hans Knappertsbusch. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 to 9-50 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 9-50 Jagannathbuwa Pandharpurker.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. Ali Hossain and party 8-55 Kashi Chatterjee 9-15 Kamal Das Gupta 9-30 Binapani Devi of Madhupur 9-50 Kamal Das Gupta 10-5 Music lesson by P. K. Mullick 10-45 Stage and screen 11-6 Morning concert.

6-0 p.m. Bells of St. Margaret's Westminster 6-6 Church service 7-30 Khagendranath Chakravarti 7-40 Binapani Devi 8-0 Karamatulla Khan 8-10 K. Mullick 9-0 Popular dance numbers 9-45 Over Garden wall (BBC) 10-0 Erwin Klein's Viennese Quartette.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

6-0 to 9-0 p.m. As in Calcutta I 9-0 Selection.

Lucknow—Programme

6-0 p.m. Khayals, N. R. Joshi 6-20 Gauhar Sultan 6-35 Thumri and Dadra 6-50 Kumari Gyanwati Bhatnagar 7-5 Hamtarah Ghazalen 7-25 Pankharyan 7-35 Bhajans 7-50 Rag Sazgiri 8-0 For women 8-30 Bhajans and Geets 8-35 Books, review by H. E. B. Catley (from Bombay) 9-50 Tappa and Tarana Shakir Ali Khan 10-10 Bhajans 10-30 Gauhar Sultan.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. U. V. Venkatakrishna Aiyar: Vocal 5-45 Carnatic Orchestra 6-0 U. V. Venkatakrishna Aiyar: Vocal 6-45 Shrimal C. S. Rajam and G. S. Vijia Rao 7-0 Street musician. 1 7-15 Instrumental variety 7-30 Gita Govinda 8-55 Wet Blanket by G. L. Rossiter 9-15 News and weather report 9-30 S. Rama Aiyar: Flute.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. A. Ramamurthy Iyar 5-45 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 With classicists 10-13 Favourite Arias from Grand Opera.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Airvoice Orchestra. 6-25 Badrbai of Multan. 6-45 Duets. 6-55 Siraj Ahmad. 7-5 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 7-20 Badrbai. 7-35 Sardar Husain. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Bunde (Hindustani) by H. S. Induvir Gaur. 8-30 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 8-45 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Badrbai. 9-35 Books review by C. H. Barry. 9-50 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 10-10 Badrbai of Multan.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s.)

2-0 p.m. Mahanataka Vina. 2-15 Ragamalas. 2-30 Palladam Sanjeeva Rao. 2-45 Music for the Sabbath. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 Bharya Vijayam (Tamil). 6-50 T. K. Jayarama Iyer. 7-45 Tiruppugal Mani: Vocal. 8-30 Engal Tapal Petti. 8-45 T. K. Jayarama Iyer: Violin.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s.) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 Cards on table 7-45 Recital by Virginia McLean (Canadian Pianist) 8-0 Trial of Francois Benjamin Courvoisier 8-30 Light orchestral music 8-40 Bells, and Empire service 9-30 News and news letter 9-50 Sports talk 10-0 Montague Brearley and his orchestra.

SECOND LL.B. EXAM. RESULTS

Percentage Of Passes Over 36

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the Second LL.B. examination of the Bombay University, held in April last were declared to-day. Out of the 544, candidates who appeared for the examination, 199 were successful. The percentage of passes is a little over 36.

The first two successful candidates in order of merit were Lalitchandra Ramanlal Dalal who won a prize and a scholarship, and Jaysukhlal Prabhulal Shah.

SECOND CLASS

The following 133 passed in the second class:—G S Abhyankar, S R Adwalpalkar, P Balike, K N Bapat, Z I Bedmutha, B H Bhukhanwalla, M F Chauhan, M J Choubal, E A A Dalal, N J Dave, H K Desai, S A Desai, D H Deshpande, H D Doongaji, H J M D'Penha, A I Gandhi, N S Giradkar, T B V S Iyengar, C I Jacob, A V Jadhav, B J Kapadia, P G Karandikar, S K Karanjia, R G Karmarkar, R K Kshemkalyani, S R Kulkarni, K A Limaye, R R Maniar, L J Manjrekar, K R Marjadi, J M Mehta, B N Naik, H R Ogale, N R Pandit, P C Parikh, S G Patel, V G Pendharkar, V G Rajadhyax, M T Rangwala, K K Sanghavi, C U Shah, J D Sheth, S C Sheth, J D Swamidason, C M Talati, R G Teli, A N Tollya, H S Ursekar, M V Varadkar, A N Vora, M G Bedmutha, V Deshmukh, M V Deshpande, N R Deshpande, R G Deshpande, M S Dhopavkar, R G Doddihal, R D Gadagkar, V C Gudgilla, G A Gujar, M K Gujarathi, V H Gumaste, M Hebbal, Y D Jaeel,, D R Kadolkar, B V Kale, V D Karmarkar, V J Karnik, R S Khandekar, V M Kori, A V Kulkarni R R Kulkarni, G G Mehendale, P B Mehta, K S I Minisandram, S B Motiwale, H L Nagegowda, R V Navalgund, G K Patankar, K L Purohit, V V Satav, R K Thite, B R Torgalmath, V K Vaidya, P E Vani, V S S P R Vuppuluri, H M Wani, P G Amin, I P Bhatt, K M Bhatt, P M Buch, H R. Deliwala, D P Desai, R P Gandhi, K I Joshi, I A Khatib, S U Khatri, G G Malkan, K M Mokhat, K D Oza, F H Palejwala, A S Patel, D B Patel, K B Patel, N K Patel, P P Patel, J G Rebello, K D Shah, N B Shah, R S Shah, D G Shastri, M C Trivedi, J S Visana, S R Deshpande, M B Ghorpade J S Gunjal, I G Hiregowdar, N Huliappa, S A Jahagirdar, H C Jethi, R V Kollali, A T Patil, V N Patil, C V Rane, H K Shah, G G Walambe, V V Yadwad, A H Bharyani, A L Kumar, D J Madan, H T Sadhwani, M K Sayed G H Wagho.

PASS CLASS

The following 64 passed in the 'Pass Class':—

S R Bail, S V Barjibhe, U J Bhatt, R C Bhesania, R R Bhole, R R Bijoor, V R Chitnis, Y A Gole, R M G Jagannatha, D S Joshi, S G Karnik, S G Khairaz, B K Kulkarni, D N Kulkarni, C H Mehta, M M Nanavati, M K Oza, P K Pradhan, M M Revadi, B R Shah, M D Shah, R G Shah, V N Srinivasayyar, A Varadadesikan, K G Abhayankar, L B Bhingardeve, A D Chhajed, R.M Deore, P M Gupte, L V Joshi, R R Joshi, V V Kelkar, S C Kubsad, A G Kulkarni, P G Kulkarni, B N Nisal, B A Pawar, R K Prabbudesai, A B Raichurkar, R Raja, D G Rasal, C B Shah D L Shigaon, S G Vagarali, D J Dave, K C Desai, H K Oza, H C Shah, K C Shah, K H Shah K K Sheth, B G Solanki, R C Thakore, L B Betdur, M I Hidaduggi, S V Joshi, S B Kendamath, K R Mugalkhod, D K Patil, B N Pusalkar B V Shah, C L Khiparani, A R Nizamani, V V Vaswani.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIP

The Arnold Scholarship was awarded to Siawax Khurshedji Karanjia. The Judge Spencer Prize was awarded to Lalitchandra R. Dalal. The Mancherji N. Banaji Scholarship to Hoshang Darashaw Doongaji, the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship to Lalitchandra R. Dalal and the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Hindu Law Scholarship to Jaysukhlal P. Shah.

Our Simla Letter

Princes Reject To Bargain

How Simla Views Taj Mahal Resolution

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 14.

Simla is anxiously discussing what exactly the decision of the Bombay Meeting of the Princes means. Is it all over with Federation? This is the first question which comes to one's mind, but there is no disposition at the moment in official circles to take too tragic a view of the situation. The interpretation put upon the resolution is that the Princes still want to negotiate. It has been well-known that the revised draft of the Instrument of Accession, though conceding a good deal, has not come up to the expectations of the Princes. There are of course the political advantages of Federation which have often times been pointed out to them. What evidently Lord Linlithgow had in mind in addressing his letter of February last was that the Princes would reconcile themselves to the revised draft of the Instrument, whatever might be its deficiencies from their point of view. It is now obvious that the Princes are seeking one more opportunity to get further modifications of the terms offered. It is believed here that further political talks will follow between the Princes and the Government of India, and an effort will be made to adjust the differences. As the only questions to be settled are certain legal and financial points connected with the Instrument, a compromise is certainly possible. All that the Princes apparently desire now is that negotiations should be continued for settling the points in dispute.

PROBLEM OF THE STATES

One welcome feature of the Bombay meeting is the indication that the Princes are now in a mood to search their own hearts and give certain public assurances. No doubt the Jam Sahib reiterated the old claim that the Princes should be left free to decide for themselves the nature and extent of constitutional and administrative reforms for their respective States. There is also the usual fling against outsiders and so-called subversive movements, but it is clear from the speech that the Jam Sahib is not unaware of the new demands of the people of the States and their urgency. He realises that the time has come for the States to give a guarantee of good and orderly administration, to put a reasonable limit on the Ruler's personal expenditure, and act up to the various other points raised by the Viceroy in his last address to the Chamber of Princes. The Jam Saheb has laid down certain tests for the administration of the States. One may ask —Is the Chamber itself going to investigate which are the States falling below the standard and take measures to rectify the position? Mere appeals from the Chancellor to his brother-Princes cannot be expected to satisfy the people of the States. They want tangible proof that the rulers are fully alive to their responsibilities and mean to act up to them quickly. The impression in political circles here is that the Jam Sahib has not quite understood the import of Mahatmaji's new technique in suspending Satyagraha from the States. It is meant to give time and opportunity to the Rulers of States to readjust their position, get into touch with the people's leaders and solve the problem of the States by friendly settlement. Is the Jam Sahib prepared to act in the spirit of Mahatmaji's appeal? There is little indication of it in his speech, though he does not seem to be blind to many of the complaints made against the present administration of certain States. The obvious course, if the Jam Sahib is really earnest in his assurances, is that the Rulers of the States should of their own accord get into active consultation with political leaders of British India and come to a general agreement on the question of State people's rights. Unfortunately, the present tendency is one of aloofness on the part of the Government of India which seems to think that it is not necessary for it to consult the leaders of British India in settling terms with the Princes, and aloofness on the part of the Princes also in their dealings with British India. There is a tendency to ignore the fact that India is political and culturally one and the States cannot really be left to themselves.

UNDIGNIFIED CONTROVERSY

Still nothing has been said by the Government of India about the crisis developing in South Africa. According to a question in Parliament Lord Linlithgow has suggested a Round Table Conference to settle the question. The present mood of the South African Government does not warrant the hope that even if a Round Table Conference is held it will be able to effect an understanding. Everything so far goes to show that the South African Ministry has made up its mind and proposes to go forward with its plans for segregating Indians—though Mr. Stutterford may not choose to call it so. All that remains to be done by the Government of India is to explain its position frankly and tell the people of the country what it proposes to do. If it is helpless, the sooner the confession is made by the Government of India the better will it be for all the parties concerned. In the meantime an undignified controversy appears to be going on about the Government of India's Agentship in Burma—and this at a time when there is talk of withdrawing our Agent-General in South Africa. The question is whether the Government of India can override the recommendation of the Madras Government and make its own choice for the Agentship in Burma. It appears to be recognised that this time an Indian non-official should be sent—not an I.C.S. officer. One cannot feeling surprised, and amused also, that two responsible bodies like the Madras Government and the Government of India should not be able to agree on a suitable individual to be sent to Burma as Agent. If the majority of Indians in Burma come from Madras, it goes without saying that the wishes of the Madras Government should be respected—unless there are strong grounds for rejecting them. Past experience must have by now shown to the Government of India the political unwisdom of wounding the susceptibilities of the autonomous Provincial Governments. It would be a graceful gesture if in matters of this kind the Central Government not only consults Provincial Governments but generally acts according to their wishes.

PROHIBITION POLICY

Another batch of Ministers has been with us this week in connection with the meetings of the Wardha Education Committee. Their report, which is expected to be of great assistance to the provinces in reorganising their educational system, will be ready in another month or two. I found Mr. B. G. Kher very enthusiastic about the Bombay Government's Prohibition drive.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Arrangements are being made for holding the Labour Ministers conference in Simla before the autumn session of the Central Legislature. I was told by Mr. Kher that he would not be able to attend it, but he said that one of his Parliamentary Secretaries would go over for the meeting. It is however hoped that the conference will be well attended as the need for a co-ordinated policy in labour legislation has long been urged. A good deal can be done by correspondence, but if occasionally the Ministers can also meet and take stock of the situation by personal discussion it would undoubtedly be helpful. As the Government of India is also vitally interested in labour legislation it is bound to take a prominent part in the discussions.

OIL WORKERS HAVE TO FIGHT ON

(Continued from Page 22.)

to recruit new labour and when a settlement is reached the strikers insist that there should be no victimisation and the old hands are re-employed if not immediately within a short time after the settlement.

QUESTION BEFORE WORKING COMMITTEE

At Digboi the strike was started on account of the discharge of some 63 workers and the minimum demand was reinstatement of these 63 hands. The Company refuses not only to reinstate those 63 men but also to take back some 1,200 or 1,300 of its workers who have gone on strike. There is nothing extraordinary if the Union cannot agree to call off the strike on such terms. On the face of it this cannot be the term of a settlement although it is possible that if the strike fails worse may happen to the workers. The workers are face to face with a strong and resourceful company and it is possible that their capacity to hold out many not prove stronger than that of the Company but that is not the same thing as agreeing to terms which place the workers in a position no better than that in which they would be if the strike failed altogether. When I was invited to pay a visit to Calcutta a second time I had hoped that it would be possible to find a way out and I did not expect that the Company would simply re-state the terms which it had communicated to the Prime Minister before my first meeting with him and had been known to me and known to the Prime Minister as unacceptable to workers. It seems to me that there is at present no chance of settlement and the workers have to fight out to the best of their ability. The Working Committee is going to meet on the 21st June and I shall place the whole case before it for such action as it may consider necessary in the circumstaces.—United Press.

At The Parting Of Ways

"Real Unity May Be Evolved Out Of Forward Bloc"

Subhas On His Attitude Towards Mahatma

LAHORE, June 16.

"The problem before India is no longer how to resist Federation. The problem really is as to what we shall do if Federation is quietly shelved. On this point my mind is perfectly clear. In the present international situation with the Congress in power in eight provinces and with nationwide awakening among the masses both in British India and the Indian States, if the Congress speaks with one voice and puts forward the national demand, the British Government have no option but to concede it in its entirety.

Thus observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of an interview to Pressmen after his arrival here.

Replying to a question regarding the formation of the "Forward Bloc" Mr. Bose said:—

"The Congress to-day is dominated exclusively by one section. Though that section may command majority, unity is possible only through the surrender of the Left Wing. When unity demands the surrender of the progressive radical section in the movement it no longer conduces to our strength and cannot be desirable.

"The formation of the "Forward Bloc" naturally involves a conflict within the Congress. Out of this we shall evolve real unity, for I have no doubt in my mind that once the left elements in the Congress are consolidated, the Right Wing will immediately change its attitude, and agree to honourable compromise".

Referring to the circumstances leading to his resignation, Mr. Bose said:—

"Without going into the details of our negotiations I may say this. If we had found a spirit of accommodation on the other side, we would have done our best to avoid a split."

Replying to a question as to whether Mahatma Gandhi could act as a mediator between the left and right for a compromise Mr. Bose said:—

"We have come to the parting of the ways but people often part and meet again. It will be so in the present case as well. As to whether Mahatma Gandhi can function as a mediator is the question which Gandhiji alone can answer. During my presidentship Gandhiji had on more than one occasion acted as mediator. Personally I did expect after the Tripuri Congress that he would intervene as peace-maker. I must add to my regret that my expectations are not fulfilled and he has appeared during the last few months as spokesman of one section of the Congress. As to what role he will play in future I don't know. The country will naturally expect him even at this late hour to work for national unity and solidarity."—United Press.

RADICAL YOUTH CONFERENCE OPENS

Subhas On Need Of Another Fight For "Purna Swaraj"

LAHORE, June 16.

The All-India Radical Youth Conference opened to-night in a spacious pandal, erected on the Town Hall grounds. Mr. Vishamber Dayal Tripathi, M.L.A., presided over the Conference, which was attended by over 20,000 persons including a large number of women.

MINOR INCIDENT

The Conference was marred by a minor incident when a crowd of people raided the pandal and forcibly entered the pandal without purchasing tickets. In a minor clash two persons were rendered unconscious.

After Dr. Satyapal had inaugurated the Conference and Mr. Parbodh Chandra, Chairman of the Reception Committee had welcomed the delegates, Mr. Vishamber Dayal Tripathi delivered his presidential address, which was punctuated by cheers.

WHY "FORWARD BLOC"

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the Conference for over an hour. He reviewed the circumstances which led him to form the "Forward Bloc' and said that in the history of every political movement they would find instances when political progress was achieved through the so-called splits. The formation of the "Forward Bloc" involved a conflict within the Congress. Out of this conflict they would evolve real unity. He had no doubt in his mind that once the Left elements in the Congress were consolidated, the Right Wing would immediately change its attitude and agree to an honourable compromise.

NEED OF FIGHT

Continuing Mr. Bose said that though they had considerably advanced towards their goal of independence now there had been a hindrance in their way to "Purna Swaraj". There appeared to be a tendency towards Constitutionalism. Some people believed that now they would not be required to fight for the freedom of the country but Mr. Bose believed that they would have to fight another battle before they achieved "Purna Swaraj". He thought that it was a good opportunity for achieving independence but the Right Wing was of the contrary view. They believed that the country was not prepared for such a fight.

Concluding Mr. Bose exhorted the audience to rally round the "Forward Bloc".

The Conference adjourned after midnight and will again meet tomorrow night.—A.P.

YOUTH LOOKS FOR GUIDANCE TO SUBHAS

"Rose Water Surgery Will Not Remove Deeper Ulcers"

LAHORE, June 17.

"We the radical-minded youths of India have long felt lack of guidance and initiative. The so-called Leftist organisations in the country have times without number betrayed the popular cause of raising bogey of discipline. The Congress politics is in doldrums. For long the Congress has been constantly and uniformly degenerating into a policy of drift towards spineless constitutionalism. We are unable to have even a glimpse of true progress in that policy. Hunger strides the land like a ghost, starvation stares our countrymen in the face, but our industrialists are sitting on the fence—fiddling like Nero when Rome was burning. Mere rose water surgery, in Carlyle's words, would not remove deeper ulcers".

Thus observed Mr. Probodh Chandra, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Radical Youth Conference held here yesterday.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose presided.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

Continuing the Chairman said: "Let it not be said that we lack faith in Gandhiji's great qualities of head and heart. His services and sacrifices for the Motherland are unique, but it is unfortunate that the machinations of the Congress High Command have cut him off from his countrymen, and in consequence, the gulf between his political theories and the present-day necessities has widened. The High Command stands between Gandhiji and India very much as the priest does between man and God, with the result that the Congress politics has gradually deteriorated from political into more or less a religious movement.

WEAK-KNEED IMPOTENCE

"The Gandhian doctrine of non-violence and non-resistance is, in a world governed by laws of struggle for existence and survival of the fittest, a doctrine of voluntary extinction. It is an apology for weak-kneed impotence. A sermon of non-violence to the Nazis has as remote a chance of fruitfulness as a piece of advice to a wolf to go on a vegetarian diet. Non-violence is anything but a weapon of self-defence and as for non-violence it is only an invitation to the aggressor to come and wipe out the non-violent.

"It is our great good luck that a man has arisen on the soil of our country who not only embodies the acute anguish of our soul with regard to the suicidal Gandhian doctrine, but inspires us as one who is destined to guide us to the solution of the problems of India's freedom. I need hardly say that I refer to our national hero, the great rebel against drift and demoralisation in our national life—Deshgaurab Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, and it is to him alone that youth looks for guidance and not only the hands but the heads of the youth would be at his disposal."—United Press.

"SPLIT, A BLESSING IN DISGUISE"

No Surrender To Rightists' View

LAHORE, June 17.

Replying to an address of welcome presented by the Sanatan Dharam College this evening Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made a reference to the split in the Congress ranks, and said that it was primarily due to the loss of the elasticity of mind and spirit of accommodation which they once possessed. He said that the Left elements could have considered the possibility of a compromise provided they were convinced of the fighting policy in future.

The address which was presented by the students of the College said: "The youths of the country have ever looked on you as their ideal. Not a few figures of the youth movement have stalked across the Indian horizon from time to time. But none of the leaders have ever captured or held the imagination of the youths as spontaneously as you have done. To-day when you have given up the highest office for the sake of convictions our admiration for you has increased ten-fold. Now you stand before the country proud and victorious, with a new message of hope for the speedy liberation and safe existence of democracy".

Professor Brijnarain of the Sanatan Dharam College presided over the function which was attended by 500 students and held at the Lajpatrai Hall.

Replying to the address Mr. Bose said that splits have always to be analysed, whether as a result of it there would be action or inaction, scrapping of activities or accession of strength and toning up of our forward urge.

BLESSING IN DISGUISE

He said that he was convinced that the split was a blessing in disguise. They only aimed at reviving that revolutionary mentality, that drive, that dynamism and that youthful urge which was the motive behind their action and which since acceptance of office had become dormant.

He was of opinion that they were eminently fit now to recoup the ground because "we are stronger not only from the viewpoint of mass organisation but also from Governmental and administrative viewpoint". Considered from the revolutionary and organic point of view, he said, this split is a direct sequel to the historic developments and was born out of national necessity, and was sure to live long.

We are encouraged in our belief, he declared, on account of the tremendous and spontaneous and firm reception which the Forward Bloc has received all over the country.

NO SURRENDER

Explaining their attitude to the Rightists's Mr. Bose said that they could not subscribe to the Rightists' view, for the national interests were greater than personal interests and the country is greater than individuals. Surrender on their part would mean political death of their movement.

He said that insistance on a homogenous Cabinet by the Rightists was to recover the prestige lost in the Presidential election. A homogenous Cabinet could in no way command the allegiance of the Congress as a whole. It was only a composite Cabinet which could command the wholesale allegiance of the Congress and the Cabinet.—United Press.

PLATFORM OF ALL RADICALS INSIDE CONGRESS

Lahore Conference's Appeal For Co-operation

LAHORE, June 17.

The All-India Radical Youth Conference concluded to-night after passing several resolutions relating to the "Forward Bloc", the release of political prisoners and movement in Indian States.

A long resolution regarding the Forward Bloc welcomed the formation of the Forward Bloc in the Congress which was "a necessary growth out of the [illegible]

(Continued On Page 37)

MAJESTIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Deep Sympathy In Trials Expressed

ST. JOHN, (New Foundland), June 17.

After landing, His Majesty broadcast a speech in which he referred to his last visit in 1913, when he was a cadet on H.M.S. "Cumberland". His Majesty added: "I well know that in recent years New Foundland has suffered a period of severe economic stress, but the qualities of courage and endurance, which have never failed the people of New Foundland in the past will enable them once more to surmount the difficulties. I am glad to express to all throughout New Foundland and Labrador my personal interest in their welfare, and my deep sympathy with them in the trials they have had to face".

WELCOME AT HOLYROOD

Their Majesties were given one of the most open-hearted and unsophisticated welcomes they received anywhere on the tour when they landed at Holyrood. The scene resembled a small fishing village on the Scottish Coast. The jetty around which clustered scores of little fishing craft was crowded with cheering fisherfolk. A heavy Scottish mist accompanied by a light drizzle hung over the harbour. Their Majesties were obviously delighted with the unpretentious and sincere welcome. Later the King laid a wreath at the War Memorial.—Reuter.

Quebec Governor's Farewell Message

QUEBEC June 17

Mr. Patenaude, Lieutenant Governor of Canada's French-speaking province of Quebec, has sent a message to Their Majesties stating: "Our people regretfully see the sovereigns who have conquered them by charm and exquisite goodness, separate themselves in distance from their shores."—Reuter.

President Roosevelt's Message To King

LONDON, June 16.

President Roosevelt has sent the following cordial farewell message to the King "I cannot allow you and the Queen to sail for home without expressing once more the extreme pleasure your all too brief visit to the United States gave us. The warmth of the welcome accorded to you everywhere in this country was the spontaneous outpouring of Americans, who were deeply touched by the tact and graciousness and understanding hearts of our guests. I always like to think, you felt the sincerity of this manifestation of friendship of the American people. Mrs. Roosevelt joins me in the parting felicitations to Your Majesties and best wishes for a safe and pleasant voyage."—Reuter.

Reuter's special correspondent aboard "The Empress of Britain" reports that Berwick, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of American and West Indian Station has joined the cruisers "Glasgow" and "Southampton". Their Majesties will land at New Foundland and motor to St Johns for their last day in the new world at 10-15 and will re-embark on the "Empress of Britain" at 6 p.m.

The impression here of the Anglo-Soviet talks so far is not unfavourable according to information received, there is nothing to justify any pessimism. It is understood in Paris that the Far Eastern problems remain outside the framework of negotiations.—Reuter

U. Merchant Hits The Headlines

Gai Upsets Bombay Port Trust

U. Merchant hooked and pulled to a purpose on Saturday afternoon when he ran up 101 against the Bombay Municipal Sports Club on the Azad Maidan for the Hindu Gymkhana "A". This incidentally is Vijay's great little brother's second century of the season, and it was he who provided the fireworks of the match. Merchant hooked a six and hit nine 4's. He made the Municipality toil. His total was off the 183 the Hindu Gymkhana collected for 6, when they declared. A late declaration of declare and many thought, as evening advanced that the Gymkhana were solely out for batting practice. The Municipal Club were faced with an impossible task when they got the use of the crease. They did their best and ran up a fast 72 for the loss of 3. A little less than half of this total came off S. Thakur's bat. In another match better things were expected from the Bombay Port Trust. However, any hopes the Port Trust cherished that their batsmen might reap a rich harvest on a dry wicket were shattered when E. B. Gai for the Parsi Gymkhana ran through the side and closed with the admirable average of:

O	M	R	W
10	3	19	6

On the top of this the Parsis got going with the bat and replied with 174 for 4, earning victory by 6 wickets and 108 runs.

This achievement was mainly attributable to T. Contractor and M. Khan, who were associated as the opening pair, and remained together till 93 when Contractor left with 51, which had in it 3 boundaries. Khan continued till he reached 84. His score line showed that he had hooked twelve 4's.

SCORES

HINDU GYMKHANA "A"

L. Kinny c. Kazi b Thakur	37
C. Shete c Carnac b Aras ..	3
U. Merchant retired	101
S. Palwankar b Chanderana	13
K. Jobanputra st. Thakur b Carnac	8
S. Gandhi not out	6
Kesarkodi run out ..	3
K. Perdesi, S. Kapadia, A. Gokhale and N. Misry did not bat	
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wkts. declared)	182

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB

S. Thakur l.b.w. b Gokhale ..	35
B. Godambe st. Shete b Palwankar ..	20
A. Kazi b Gokhale ..	13
S. Aras not out	0
P. Thakur, C. Chanderana, S. Mahajan, D. Carnac, T. Dange, R. Daderker and S. Nagveker did not bat	
Extras ..	4
Total for 3 wickets ..	72

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

D. Hindleker l.b.w. Gai	20
D. Bhide b. Nariman ..	4
J. Babajee run out	1
M. Telang c Canteenwalla b Jamshedjee	19
Mohmd. Hussain l.b.w. b Gai	0
V. Raiker b Gai	2
S. Phaterphod l.b.w. b Gai ..	0
R. Raiker run out	12
V. Hardipoor b Gai	4
Waman Mahadeo b Gai	0
R. Pereira not out	4
Extras	0
Total	66

Bowling: Gai 6 for 19; Nariman 1 for 15; Jamshedjee 1 for 32.

PARSI GYMKHANA

T. Contractor l.b.w. b Phaterphod	51
M. Khan st. Hindlekar b Babajee	64
N. Canteenwala b Waman Mahadev	0
P. Kateli b Telang	21
J. Wadia not out	15
H. Contractor not out	2
K. Meherhomjee, F. R. Nariman, E. Gai, E. Mistry, R. J. D. Jamshedjee did not bat	
Extra	1
Total (for 4 wickets)	174

PLATFORM OF ALL REDICALS INSIDE CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 36)

ternal crisis in the Congress." It expresses the view that the economic and political programme of the Congress need further clarification.

The resolution declared that the independence of India could never be attained through gradual transfer of power and, therefore, the Forward Bloc as a platform of all Radicals inside the Congress, should adopt the method of uncompromising mass action for the attainment of the Congress object. In the opinion of the conference the immediate function of all Radicals in the Congress on the platform of the Forward Bloc should be based upon the democratisation of the Congress, combating the constitutionalist mentality, preparation for immediate resumption of struggle for independence, and extension of the Congress organisation in the States.

The resolution finally appealed to all Leftist parties and Radical elements in the Congress to cooperate in the formation of this united platform on the above lines.—A. P.

KING FAROUK

To Visit Iran

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is authoritatively understood that H. M. King Farouk will pay a short visit to Iran in the next few weeks, in response to an invitation accepted by him from H. M. Reza Shah Pehlevi of Iran.

Although the official programme is not yet fixed, it is learnt that the tour of H. M. King Farouk will be via Beyrouth, Damascus and Baghdad. The royal Egyptian yacht "Al-Mahroussa" will carry H. M. King Farouk with his retinue up to Beyrout harbour, from where he will proceed by Syrian State motor cars to Damascus and Baghdad. A grand royal reception will be accorded to the King by the Beyrouth, Syrian and Iraquian Governments. From Baghdad the royal Iraqian motor cars will carry H. M. King Farouk up to Iranian frontier.

On the Iranian frontier, the brother-in-law of H. M. King Farouk, Crown Prince of Iran, on behalf of his father with the Prime Minister of Iran, the Foreign Minister, the Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian army and the higher officials of the Iranian Government with a guard of honour will receive H. M. King Farouk.

H. M. King Farouk most probably, it is reported, will proceed in his way back to Egypt from the Iranian harbour, Shahpur on the Persian Gulf and board his own yacht "Al-Mahroussa" to Alexandra direct.

"INJUSTICE TO CUTCH WORKERS"

Meherally On Suspension Of C. D. In Indian States

(From Our Correspondent).

BHUJ, (Cutch) June 17.

"I have read Mahatma Gandhi's editorial note in "Harijan" on the suspension of Civil Disobedience in Indian States; and his reference to Cutch has surprised all of us here not a little".

Thus declared Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, in a statement to the Press.

Mahatmaji writes that a Cutch worker told him:

"Some leaders in Cutch are telling people there that but for your stopping Civil Disobedience they would to-day be enjoying Responsible Government, or something near it".

"I do not know who this Cutch worker was, but I must emphatically deny that any Parishad worker of any standing or position to the best of my knowledge has said this. We cannot understand why Gandhiji should have accepted such statement without further verification.

We cannot help feeling here that thereby Gandhiji has unconsciously done injustice to Cutch workers.

"I am glad to avail myself of this opportunity to state once again that Civil Disobedience in Cutch due to start on April 1st was suspended by the Working Committee, Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad, and not by Gandhiji, but without least doubt that decision was taken in pursuance of Mahatmaji's advice. The Parishad had given three months' time to the State, which expired on March 31, and made extensive preparation to inaugurate Civil Disobedience. In town and villages excitement ran high as the fateful day approached. Then came Gandhiji's advice to all States people. We deputed Sjt. Mulraj Kursondas, General Secretary of the Parishad to obtain special exemption for Cutch from Gandhiji who repeated to him his advice counselling suspension. We had two courses left open either to disregard Gandhiji's advice, or halt disobedience: and decided to accept the first course and await Gandhiji's promised statement on the new technique of work.

"NO ROOM FOR DOUBT"

"Since then I have twice had privilege of discussing Cutch affairs with him.

He has since also written to His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, saying that Civil Disobedience had been suspended under his advice. In the circumstance I trust there is no room for doubt about what actually transpired. I hope to meet Gandhiji shortly and convince him that he has been misled and no responsible Cutch worker has uttered sentiments which has provoked Gandhiji to write the note.

It was not possible to say anything on Gandhiji's note uptill now as I was away on tour in far off villages of Nakhtrana and Lakhpat Talukas, away from newspapers and post or telegraph offices.

LONDON, June 16.—Mr. Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, who is in a London Nursing Home, is to undergo a major operation on Tuesday morning.—B O W.

NEW YORK COTTON
EIGHT POINTS UP
Narrow Movements In Exchanges
GOLD FAIRLY STEADY: SILVER A SHADE LOWER

BOMBAY, June 17.

COTTON

On the New York cotton market, there was a better feeling due to higher Liverpool advices, reports of adverse weather conditions and firmness in other commodities.

EXCHANGES

Movements on the London Exchanges were very narrow.

BULLION

The price of gold in London was fixed 1/2 penny down, while on the silver market, there was selling by India, with the spot being fixed 1/16 down and forward remaining unchanged.

Wall Street opened somewhat higher.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, June 17

Previous closing	8.37
To-day's opening	8.40
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	8.45
Difference	+08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, June 17

Previous closing	4.72
To-day's opening	4.73
Differences	+01
To-day's closing	4.76
Difference	+04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 168-8
April May 1940	Rs. 160-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 17

The New York cotton displayed better feeling following steadiness of Liverpool which induced fairly good trade calling and speculative support while indications of disturbed weather also helped sentiment.

Trading in October began at 8.40 i.e. three points higher than last close. Prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and trade covering and some foreign purchases while subsequently further buying activity developed influenced by strength of other commodities. October finally closing at 8.45 i.e. 8 points higher.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, June 17

The trading in Broach July/August commenced at Rs. 168-2 and then the rate advanced to Rs. 168-8. The closing was lower at Rs. 167-14

April/May finally closed at Rs. 159-12

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 17

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July (9.24/9.23) 9.24/9.24
October (8.40/8.40) 8.41/8.40
December (8.12/8.15) 8.16/8.15

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool June 17

American July (5.04) 5.12
American October (4.69) 4.75
Giza July (6.53) 6.63
Giza October (6.57) 6.67

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, June 17

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8 1/2) 1-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop June July (26 5/8 nominal) £26 5/8 sellers
Dundee August (£27 1/2 sellers) £27 1/2 sellers
Lightning August (£25 3/4 sellers) £25 3/4 sellers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 17

Previous closing	4.68 3/16
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 17

Previous closing	4.68.16
To-day's opening	4.68.18
To-day's closing	4.68.18

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, June 17

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.73
To-day's closing	176.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 17

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.18 and then eased to 4.68.16 on lack of support, subsequent movements were limited.

Franc opened at 176.73 and remained steady without any change.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.195) 13.195
New York on Bombay (34.57) 34.56
Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8
London on Milan (89.00) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-6 1/2 nominal) 0-6 1/2 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6 1/2
Silver (19 3/4d) 19 3/4d

DISCOUNTS

3 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent
4 months (7/8 to 7/8 per cent 15/16 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/8 per cent

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/16 buyers 8 1/4 paid and sellers
Forward October December (8 5/16 paid and buyers 8 5/16 paid and buyers

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay June July (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Linseed La Plata June (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal July (£12 sellers) £12 sellers

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 17

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 43 1/8) dol 43 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 23) dol 23
U S Common New Stock (dol 45 1/2) dol 45 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 135) dol 135

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, June 17

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"India sold. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 17

Spot	(19 3/4d) 19 11/16d—1/16
Forward	(19 7/16d) 19 7/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, June 17

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6 1/2) £7-8-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

Bombay, June 17

SILVER

Silver ready	51	12	0
Silver Ashad	51	10	0
Silver Shravan	51	7	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Ashad	37	1	9
Gold Shravan	37	2	0
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 17

Wheat September	3	3	9
Wheat January	3	7	6
Linseed September	5	8	3

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, June 17

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 48 3/4. Trading was restricted by disappointing overseas cables while indications of favourable crop reports also restrained operations.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 17

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 48 3/4d.

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, June 17

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper closed at Rs. 95-11 at 2 p.m.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Unsettled On Far Eastern Unrest

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated June 16:—

Far Eastern unrest unsettling factor but no pressure to sell. We consider investment opportunity on major setback but do not favour speculative commitments at present juncture. Brum 1923 Preference look attractive around 37 1/2. The shares touched 42 this week.

Consett Iron	8/4 1/2
John Brown	[illegible]
Broken Hill North	34/3
Broken Hill South	20
Associated Manganese of South Africa	4/3
Kamra Tin	1/6
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2/3
Tunnel Cement	40
O. K. Bazar	22/6
Bristol Aircraft	20/9
Westland Aircraft	8
Halesowen Steel	8

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 17

London market—

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42-0-0
Standard copper 3 months	£42-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£48-10-0

Bombay market—

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 70-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49-0-0

Tone: Steady.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 16th June 1939, amounted to £150,000.

CITY HUT DWELLERS STRANDED

Municipal Congress Party To Their Rescue:

A support to the cause of poor labourers who are residing in huts on a plot on the Jackeria Masjid Road, whose huts are about to be dismantled by an order of the Municipal Commissioner, was decided at a meeting of the Municipal Congress Party held at the Congress House, on Saturday evening.

It seems the Municipal Commissioner had issued notices to the residents of the huts. Some of them had come into effect on the 15th instant, and the dismantling work had begun. The hut residents number about a thousand and had been residing there for twenty years.

The intervention of the office-bearers of the Municipal Congress Party to stay the execution, at least till the end of the monsoon, was of no avail.

Thereupon an urgent meeting of the Corporation was requisitioned to be convened on Tuesday next, four Standing Committee members signing the requisition.

The Commissioner, it is understood, could not see his way to stay the execution of his notices even till Tuesday.

Interesting developments are awaited as a sequel to the meeting on Tuesday.

The plea of the labourers is that they cannot now send their families home owing to the onset of the monsoon or get equally cheap dwellings elsewhere. So they had requested for time 'till the end of the monsoon, to vacate their present premises. The Municipal Congress Party has taken up the matter in hand.

DEATH OF BEGGAR WOMAN

An unknown woman (aged nearly 60), in an emaciated condition, was picked up dead from the water drain in the compound of the Deshpande Buildings, Agripada, on Saturday morning. She is stated to be a beggar.

No external marks of violence were found on her excepting some blood-stains found on her pyjamas.

The body was taken out before a punch and was sent for examination.

OPERATORS ON CREST OF PROSPERITY WAVE

Discount Once Again Moves Higher

LONDON, June 17.

On the Money Market, the recent abundance of loanable funds became accentuated by the prevailing inactivity of the Stock Exchange. Owing to recent expansion of Treasury Bill offerings, however, discount once again moved higher, and operators seem on the crest of a prosperity wave, as in addition to receiving 60 per cent. of its applications the market this week obtained Bills at the average rate of discount of 27/32, compared with 23/32 previously.

Wall-Street closed firm.—Reuter.

GOLD EXPORTS

Gold worth Rs. 27,09,691 was exported from Bombay to New York during the week ended Saturday, June 17. There was no other shipment from Bombay to foreign countries during the week.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 1,23,13,29,123.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 17.

Following a decline of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 169/8 for Broach J/A. delivery and Rs. 159/12 for new Broach A/M delivery.

There was a complete collapse of the attempted corner in old Broach cotton. It was reported that nearly one lakh bales were pressed for sale during the last two days which narrowed down differences between old and new contracts. There was a keen contest between Gujarati bulls and Marwari Bears. But recent political developments in Japan unnerved bulls and there was heavy selling pressure against option business.

The market opened at Rs. 169/8 for Broach J/A delivery and improved to Rs. 169/12 under scattered buying At this level there was extensive unloading and prices declined to Rs. 167/10. New Broach A/M delivery was comparatively steady. Prices opened at Rs. 159/12 and after advancing to Rs. 160/8 declined to Rs. 159/4 but again rallied to Rs. 159/12. The market was nervous.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point on parity with overnight New York closing. The local market was quiet with long liquidation.

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach July/Aug.	Rs.	167	12 0
Broach April/May		159	6 0
Fine M.G.—			
Oomra July		159	14 0
Oomra D/Jan.		145	4 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal July		123	8 0
Bengal D/Jan.		120	0 0

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 48 Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 52 1/4

Broach April/May New York July May Rs. 29 1/2, Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs. 41

New York Liverpool July 70, Oct. 85, Dec. 89, Jan. 1.00, Mar. 1.09, May 1.1

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 16.

Broach J/A highest 172 5/8 lowest 170 1/4 closing 170 3/8

Broach A/M highest 160 1/4 lowest 159 1/4 closing 160

Oomra July highest 165 lowest 162 1/2 closing 162 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 146 1/4 lowest 145 1/4 closing 145 5/8

Bengal July highest 126 1/2 lowest 124 1/4 closing 124 1/2

Bengal D/J highest 121 1/4 lowest 120 1/4 closing 120 3/8

Night session: Broach J/A opened Rs. 170 5/8, highest Rs. 171 1/4, lowest Rs. 169 1/4 closed Rs. 169 1/4 Broach A/M. closed Rs. 159 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 17.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced one penny at £7-8-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.73. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68.16 at London and 4.68 3/16 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/8d. at 19 3/4d. for spot and forward quotation was reduced 3/16d. at 19 7/16d speculators bought and sold. There was little general selling and small Indian buying. The market was quietly steady. Later on there were buyers at fixed price and sellers at 1/16 over fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 6 1/2. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 52-4-6 and forward was Rs. 51-9-3. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-10-6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in silver and gold was fairly steady with a moderate business.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	6
Ashad delivery	37	1	9
Ashad Tejimandi	0	1	3
Shrawan delivery	37	1	9
Shrawan Tejimandi	0	2	3

SILVER

Ready	51	13	6
Ashad delivery	51	13	0
Ashad Tejimandi	0	9	6
Shrawan delivery	51	10	0
Shrawan Tejimandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, June 16.

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 16.

Gold bars fine per ozs £7-8-6 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, June 16.

Copper	£42	0	0
Lead	£14	11	3
Spelter	£14	2	6
Tin	£224	15	0

General Realising In Cotton Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES REACT AFTER EARLY RISE

Market Sentiment Uncertain Pending Political Developments

BOMBAY: June 17.

The local Share Bazar was fairly steady to-day with somewhat better enquiry. There was some realising on advances and the market seems inclined to await further political development in Japan and Europe.

When political outlook assumes uncertain state generally speculative operators adopt a cautious attitude and the local Share Bazar is no exception to this common rule. Thus there was absence of any eager buying, nevertheless, the tone of the market was steady.

It appears that the recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and it appears there was cessation of selling pressure. The future course will depend upon political developments.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quietly steady with operators holding off awaiting foreign political developments and U. S. Steel shares closed 1/8 up at dols. 45-7/8, while Anaconda Coppers declined 1/4 at dols. 22-7/8.

In the local market general sentiment is disturbed and there is less disposition to buy which may result in temporary setbacks, but the fundamental situation being sound, we look higher prices eventually.

At the opening Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 1,372 and under steady buying support and covering prices improved to Rs. 1,395. At this level there was absence of buying and prices reacted under realising and Dfds. closed at Rs. 1,370.

There was general [illegible] in Cotton Mill shares, which wea[illegible] while [illegible]

Towards the close the market displayed little buying power and the tone was quiet with general long liquidation.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 17.

100	Ahmed. Advance	255	0
100	BOM. DYEING	762	8
100	CENTURY	212	8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	211	8
100	COLABA	124	8
100	Coorla	83	2
250	David	25	0
250	Dawn	285	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0	4
100	Finlay	95	8
100	GOKAK	138	8
1,000	Hindustan	1675	0
100	Indore	36	4
100	Khatau	83	12
100	KOHINOOR	223	0
200	Laxmi	430	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	121	8
250	Model	42	0
50	MYSORE	87	8
100	NEW GREAT	194	0
100	Oosmanshahi	41	0
100	PHOENIX	205	0
25	Sassoon Silk	67	8
1,000	Sholapur	2,725	0
50	SIMPLEX	73	8
1,000	SWADESHI	211	8
100	SWAN	91	0
500	Vishnu	1,025	0
1,000	Westerns	860	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	108	0
25-500	CENTRAL	33	10
500	Imperial	1,550	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	377	8
50-100	India	142	0
100	Reserve Bank	111	
5	Union	6	3

CEMENTS

500	Associated	134	12

INSURANCE

100	Empire	660	0
15-100	Jupiter	13	4
20	Mercantile	53	8
15-75	New India	38	12
200	Oriental	4,350	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahd. Old	150	10
10	Amalgamated	12	0
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1455	0
10	Ajmer	11	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	0
100	Bombay Suburban	151	4
10	Broach	10	4
100	Karachi	191	0
100	Poona	190	0
100	Surat	149	6
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1287	8

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	972	8
100	C. Province	101	4
100	Dh Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	100	4
100	Mandra Bhon	100	8
100	Pachora Jamner	87	0
100	Sara Serajganj	102	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 17.

Bombay Dyeing (770) 772 765 761 762

Century (214/8) 215 216 213 214 212/8

Central India (213) 214 213 214 211/8

Kohinoor (224) 225 228 223

New Great (195) 196/8 195 194

Simplex (74) 74/4 73/8

Swadeshi (213/8) 216/8 214 212 211/8

Associated Cement (135/12) 135/8 136/4 135 134/12

Andhra (1455) 1455

Tram. Ord. (129/4) 129

Tata Hydro (153) 153

Tata Power (1287/8) 1290 1295 1281 1280

T. Steel Dfd. (1375) 1372 1387 1382 1395 1387 1390 1380 1370 1375 1370

T Steel Ord. (287) 289 290 289 291 289 290 287

Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (159/8) 159 8 160

Bellapur (179) 179 181 179

B. Steam (248) 248 247

B. Burma (506/4) 506 508 507 511 507 511 505

500	Tapti Valley	775	0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	5	11
2sh	Indian Cooper	1-10-6	
2sh	Indian Iron	25	0
10	Shivrajpur	36	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1370	0
15	TATA STEEL ORD.	287	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	355	0
10	Air Service	7	12
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	179	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	740	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	247	0
125	B. BURMA	505	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	172	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-13-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND BLEACHING	93	0
50	Ind Invest. Trust	44	8
100	I. Radio Defd.	345	0
100	I Radio Ord.	350	0
100	Port Canning	71	12
30	Premier Con.	71	4
10	Scindia	17	15
25	Tata Oil Mil (nil)	38	12

PREFERENCE

5-1/2	p.c. Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p. c. Andhra Valley	1450	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295	0
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	18	12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555	0
6¼	p. c. Prem. Const 1st	106	8
6 1/4	p.c Prem Const. 2nd	96	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1547	8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7½	p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	160	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	655	0

DEBENTURES

3 3 4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
7	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78	2
8	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 17.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	95/14
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62	98/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	99/8
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/60	97/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59	103/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	107/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	115
5 per cent U P Bonds	[illegible]
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	100/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	103/10

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55	113/10
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1972 B P T	108
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	107
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 95/8, went up to Rs. 95/13 to close at Rs. 95/10.

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 17.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16 to Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept. May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285

Bank's buying D D 284 1/4

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,308

Bank's buying T T 1 328

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 65 1/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 65

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 37 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 7/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 17th instant

Shanghai/London 0/6 1/2 17th instant

Japan/London 1/2 1/64 17th instant

Java/London 8.79 5/8 17th instant

New York/London 4.68.16 16th instant

London/New York 4.68.18 16th instant.

London/Paris 176.73 16th instant.

London/Italy 89.01 16th instant.

London/Belgium 27.54 5/8 16th instant

London/Switzerland 20.78 1/4 16th instant

London/Berlin 11.67 1/4 16th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.42 16th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.81 7/8 6th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quieter.

Gold £7-8-5 1/2 15th instant.

Gold £7-8-6 1/2 16th instant

Silver London Ready 19 7/8 15th instant.

Silver London Ready 19 3/4 16th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 5/8 15th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 7/16 16th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 16th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 15th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 7/8 per cent 16th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 15th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent 16th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 16.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	71 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	84 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	98 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	103 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109
5 per cent 1942/47	105
3 per cent 1949/52	96
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	67 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	92 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	106 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary Steady	36/6

DAY OF A SOVIET WORKER

(Continued From Page 17)

his eyes the advancing of workers to higher positions and to leading posts.

Club Life

Four o'clock p.m. The working day is finished. Sukhonikhin comes back home and after a rest of 1½ hours he is sitting at his desk. To-day he is to make a report at the club and he looks over the theses, drawn up by him on the eve. Like many other non-party workers of this plant, he actively participated in the work of the elections to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic. At the meeting of 2000 representatives of the electoral precinct, he was elected for propaganda work among the population. 100 per cent of voters of the constituency where he led propaganda work, participated in the elections.

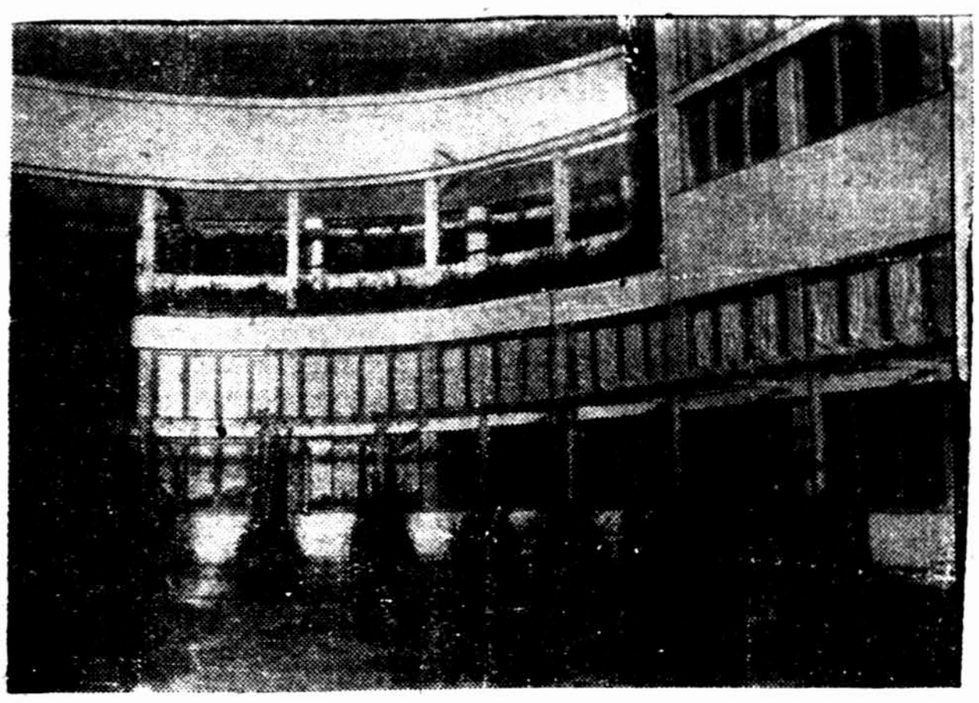
After the end of the election campaign the work in the constituency did not cease. Sukhonikhin goes on to visit the voters of his section and carries on talks with them on different themes.

Speaking about the significance of the new State budget for the further rise of the living standard of toilers in the USSR, Sukhonikhin recalls under what hard conditions the workers lived under Tsarism. He cites an example from his own life. When he was a boy of ten he went to work to a capitalist for very low wages. He worked from 6 in the morning till 10 in the evening, suffering from beatings, scoldings and humiliation. How different is the present joyful and happy life of Soviet workers from these hard reminiscences!.....

8 o'clock p.m. The old foreman takes his supper with his family.

Literary Activities

9 o'clock p.m. Sukhonikhin sitting at his desk, looks over the last chapter of a book he is just finishing to write. It is called "Repair of carriage bodies." This is already the second book he has written. His first book appeared in 1934. It deserved general praise. Before the Revolution Sukhonikhin had no opportunity to study. But in the years of the Soviet power he was able to compensate this gap by self-education. The management of the plant rewarded Sukhonikhin with a technical library through which he enlarges his knowledge. He hopes that his second book will not be worse than the first.



Club of Stalin Auto Works, Moscow. This is used by workers for dancing, reading, staging amateur performances, etc.

Reading technical literature Sukhonikhin understood that he had to study foreign languages. He took up this work and now he is reading technical articles in German. The factory library which organises several circles of foreign languages, assists him to master the language. Scores of workers and engineers attend these circles. Sukhonikhin set a task to master English too. He has a desire to become acquainted with the main foreign literature on automobiles, in order to transfer to his plant everything valuable from the experience of foreign plants.

Eleven o'clock. The radio is switched out. The light is out. A merry singing of the youth is heard outside. This is a new generation of people born under the Soviet power who do not know the yoke of capitalism. The old foreman did a great deal in order to convey them his knowledge and experience. He remembers that to-day the manager of the department has asked him:

"Are not you going to receive a pension, Comrade Sukhonikhin? You are already 60, next year we shall celebrate the 50th jubilee of your work."

Sukhonikhin smiles. No, he is not going to become a pensioner. There is so much interesting work in future and he feels healthy and strong as ever. He will render more services to his country, to his socialist fatherland.

Leaves From Last Week's Diary

By "WRONG ANGLE"

A Youth's Lament

I am giving below a letter from a person who calls himself "A youth in a Desperate Plight":—

Your last notes on our Decadent Tastes and Pleasures are correct but amusing. By the way, where do you dwell? Here, or high above snugly wrapped up in complacent self-sufficiency, condescending to look down on the "mere mob" from a cynical wrong angle? We, of the mere mob, are hardly to blame for the deficiency of our forbears in the mock and sham culture they have handed down to us that has brought in the defects of our generation. True, we are not intellectual snobs (like you?) for we do revel in small talk. I would like to know what you talk about when you are with your girl friends, or have you none? If you talk Einstein or Darwin, Goethe or Tagore, Marx or Kant, they will wink significantly, tap their foreheads behind you and take you to be the crank that you are. I am a normal average youth, and as such I frankly confess that I like feminine company To be popular with them I flatter them and tell bare-faced lies when I compliment them. I smoke a little and drink a little, for that appeals to them, and if I don't they would call me a "sissy." I have no sense of music of rhythm but through sheer labour and patience I have learnt how to dance, because a non-dancer can never be popular with girls. I try not to think but when I do, I realise what an artificial, superficial life I lead I merely 'exist'. But I am of this generation, and to be happy I have to adapt myself to my environment. If, like you, I looked at life through a wrong angle, (even though that may verily be the right angle) I would be a misfit and would end my days as a miserable failure or an embittered cynic. Can you in your mighty wisdom suggest a way to get me out of this desperate plight, so that I could be true to myself and disdain the pettiness around me?

Wither We?

This letter is typical of the plight of the majority of 'thinking' youths of to-day. It is refreshingly frank. I would truly be a philosopher and a seer instead of a mere diary writer if I could suggest a way out. The environment referred to may, in this case, be that of the so-called "smart-set", but the circumstances of the case would vary little in fundamentals with any other set. Small talk is the bane of the age from which there is no escape. With the enfranchisement of woman she has been placed on a false pedestal without discrimination by man, who, then complains that he has to "small-talk" with her To gain her economic security by matrimony she may unconsciously practise insidious seduction and it is the system of society and no the woman who is to be blamed for following the instinct of self-preservation. The physical side of life is over-emphasized to the detriment of the mental, and, as the correspondent above suggests you must either take the line of least resistance and row with the tide or run the risk of being ostracised as an intellectual snob or a wrong-angled cynic. "Lord, what fools these mortals be".

Princes Of States And Industries

Bombay is at the moment choke-full of Princes from the various States who have come to wrangle over Federation, and Princes of Industries. On Monday Mr. Ramkrishna Dalmia met some of the younger generation in Bombay at Green's for a general discussion. By a strange paradox he is in favour of competition between different capitalist concerns as he considers that such competition leads to greater efficiency in production, but he is against inter-provincial competition and considers that co-ordination is necessary there, but does not favour the socialising of industries, for, he remarked, every successful man wants to amass money in order to be able to leave it to his children." On Tuesday Mr. Dalmia held a reception at the Taj to meet H. H. the Jam Saheb, and the glamour of Princes seems to have drawn a large number of people, including about a couple of hundred gate-crashers according to one estimate. The speeches were tame, but the Jamsaheb's declaration that under the surface of an Indian Prince you will always find a true Indian is one hopes, a precursor of things to come

Cosmopolitan Bombay

From the bustle of princes at the Taj it may be a far cry to a quiet retreat on the Causeway Road to the new Cafe Shanghai,, run by a former popular entertainer on the AIR, Mena Silas. Realistic Chinese atmosphere with authentic Chinese food gives not only a welcome variety to the jaded appetite, but also gives Bombay a true cosmopolitan appearance. London can boast of restaurants representing practically all the different nationalities and as such claims to be a thoroughly cosmopolitan city, and Bombay may soon follow in the same "foot-steps."

Progressive Lunch

A very well attended lunch was held on Thursday by the Indian and the European Progressive Groups when the Jamsaheb was the guest of the day. Not a high brow affair, and very representatively attended, it proved a substantial step towards better social understanding. Mr. Rashid Baig's picture of the Princes, in his opening presidential remarks, was pointing accurate comparing there to the little girl who when she was good, was very, very good, but otherwise she was horrid. The Jamsaheb's speech was more in the nature of an important pronouncement than an ante-luncheon Talk, but it did fit in due to the interest aroused at this stage on the Princes attitude. The speech will be carefully considered by all parties in India and in England, and may itroduce a new outlook on the States agairs.

Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones met in the main street of the village. Mrs. Smith was extremely upset.

"Look here, Mrs. Jones," she said, "Mrs. Brown told me that you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."

"Oh, the mean thing," said Mrs. Jones, "and I specially told her not to tell you that I told her."

"Well," said Mrs. Smith, anxiously, "look here; don't you tell her I told you she told me."

* * * *

She: "I'd like to see any man try to kiss me."

He: "No doubt, but you shouldn't admit it."

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our DETECTIVE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Detective Competition 18/6/39.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Detective Competition 18/6/39.	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

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Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

The Universal Postal Union

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

A series of seven stamps has been issued by the Argentine Republic to commemorate the Eleventh Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in Buenos Aires. The issue is a very attractive one, consisting of scenic stamps as well as items symbolic of the commemorated event.

The emblem of the U.P.U. —a postilion horn surrounding a globe, appears on the 5 centavo, bluish-red stamp. The 15c indigo pictures the General Palace of Posts at Buenos Aires; on the 20c bluish-green is a sealing wax impression of Argentina's coat-of-arms against the national flag. A view of Iguazu Falls appears on the 25c green, and the 50c claret presents another scene—that of Bonete Hill in Nahuel Huapi National Park. An allegorical presentation of the U.P.U., is featured on the 1 Peso value, printed in reddish-maroon. It pictures a female figure holding a letter on a terrestrial globe. Above is a plane and below a steamship. A reproduction of the painting. "Argentina, Land of Promise", is given on the 2P. purple stamp and the 5P violet pictures Lake Frias, also in Nahuel Huapi National Park.

The Universal Postal Union is philately's "League of Nations". It decides all matters of international postage and to its efforts we owe the uniform systems that make mailing letters and collecting stamps such pleasant matters.

International postage in the days following the invention of the postage stamp and its adoption by practically all countries, was extremely complex. In 1863, Montgomery Blair, then Postmaster-General of the United States, suggested an international conclave to work out uniform postal laws. A meeting in Paris resulted, which led to considerable reform in this direction. Eleven years later an official international organisation was founded to be a permanent court of appeals in all postal matters. The first postal congress was the idea of Henrich von Stephen who directed its meeting at Berne, Switzerland in 1874. Universal postal rates, regulations and colours were drawn up at that time and as new developments in the world bring up new postal problems, these are settled by the Union. Congresses are now held at intervals no longer than five years and the Union includes in its membership every country in the world but a few minor stamp issuing entities.

Many stamps have been issued in honour of the various Congresses, and Switzerland, in 1924, commemorated the golden jubilee of the Union's founding with a special stamp. Von Stephen, "Father of the Universal Postal Union" has been portrayed on German postage.

Map Changes Continue

With the Italian conquest of Albania, a picturesque nation disappeared from the map of the world and from stampdom. The last philatelic gesture planned by the ill-fated kingdom of Zog was a stamp in honour of the new-born heir to the throne.

However, as fate and foreign powers decreed, the infant spent his first days flight for safety, instead of in the royal palace receiving the honours due him.

Stamps For Royal Visitors

Special stamps in honour of the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth are issued by Canada on May 15th. The set consists of three stamps, two double portrait items and a monument view.

The one and three cent values are the portrait stamps. The former, printed in green and black in simple design, bears pictures of the Royal Princesses, Elizabeth at the left and Margaret Rose at the right. In the same size, printed in red and black is the three cent value bearing the likenesses of Their Majesties, the King at the left and the Queen to the right of the stamp. A picture of the National Memorial at Ottawa is featured on the two cent value vertically aranged and printed in brown and black.

New Red Cross Item

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Red Cross, being commemorated on so many recent postage stamps, is now honoured on French postage paper. The special issue consists of a single stamp, with a value of 90 centimes, plus 35c. The design is a portrait of Florence Nightingale, who also appears on the current Belgian set issued for the same purpose. The colours used for the stamp are black, blue and red.

Egyptian Additions

The King Farouk series of Egypt being currently issued, will be increased by four new values, namely, 40, 50, 100 and 200 mills. Also scheduled for near future issue are two high values, 500 mills and one pound.

New French Stamp

Latest item in the rising roster of French war memorial adhesives is a commemorative in honour of the army engineering corps. Printed in orange, the stamp has a value of 70 centimes plus 50c. The inscription is "A la Gloire du Genie". The central design pictures a sapper working with a pickax. The side panels are made up of varied items including tools, telephone lines, a railroad train and barbed wire entanglements.

Lithuania Observes Birthday

The twentieth anniversary of Lithuania's founding is commemorated on a stamp set of four values in two designs. Horizontally arranged are the 15 centai brown-red and 35c red-violet stamps picturing Dr. Jonas Basanavicius reading the declaration of independence. A portrait of Antanas Smetona, president of Lithuania appears on the 30c green and 60c blue values, arranged vertically.

Issue From Central America

The republic of Nicaragua has been distributing philatelic largesse with unusual generosity this season. A veritable deluge appeared recently with a series consisting of regular postage, international, domestic and official airmails and regular official use.

For regular postage the following values were issued, all picturing Dario Park in Managua: 1½ centavos, green; 2c scarlet; 3c light blue; 6c yellow; 7½c dark green; 10c black-brown; 15c orange; 25c purple; 50c yellow and 1 cordoba yellow.

Stamps for domestic air-mail picture Managua Lake, and the following values are used; 2c blue; 3c gray-green; 8c violet; 16c orange 24c yellow. 32c green and 50c carmine. Designed for international air-mail is a group picturing President Somoza and employing the following denominations; 10c brown; 15c blue; 20c yellow; 25c pale violet; 30c lake; 50c red-orange and 1c olive-green. A portrait of Somoza also appears on the official air-mail stamps, as follows; 10c brown; 15c blue; 20c yellow; 25c violet; 30c lake; 50c orange and 1c olive.

A group of islands in Lake Managua provides the scene for the Official stamps, in the following values; 2c carmine; 3c light blue; 6c light brown; 7½c green; 10c black-brown, 15c orange; 25c violet and 50c yellow-green.

From Near And Far

A nineteen value pictorial set is in preparation by Turkey to replace the current stamps portraying the late President Ataturk. Denominations on the new series will range from 10 paras to 100 kurus.

A new Chilean series is being launched with the first comers being 30 centavos, 50c, 1 peso and 1.80p.

An addition to Canal Zone's postage is a 30 cent stamp portraying Sydney B Williamson who died on January 12th last. The stamp replaces the overprinted 30 cent value of the United States in the buffalo design which has been used heretofore in Canal Zone. Williamson who was 73 at the time of his death, was one of the engineers in charge of constructing the Panama Canal.

A proposed stamp series from Algeria will honour some of the famous French colonists in Africa. Among them are Marshal Bugeaud, General de Lamoriviere and Governors Laferrier and Jonnart.

From Greece will soon come a three value series in honour of the annexation of the Ionian Islands.

Stamp Teasers

1. The Steamship "Bore" appears on what stamp?
2. Who was Im Hotep, and what stamp portrayed him?
3. What stamp served to express a monarch's Christmas greeting to a nation?
4. Arms of the Espinoza family appear on what adhesive?
5. Do you know on what stamp a polar bear is shown watching a zeppelin?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Iskar River is in Bulgaria and you will find a view of it on a Bulgarian stamp of 1913.
2. Dante, on an Italian adhesive issued in 1921, is described as "He who is above the others as the eagle flies".
3. Lithuania, in 1927, issued a stamp portraying Dr. Jonas Basanavicius, with funeral candles framing the likeness of the man commemorated.
4. A 1930 stamp issue of Mozambique honouring the Portuguese warrior Mousinho de Albuquerque, consists of seven stamps, each bearing a portrait of the hero and the name of a battle in which he participated.
5. Trondhjem Cathedral is in Norway, on whose stamps it is pictured.

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The English Davis Cup Team arrives in Berlin, to play against [illegible]. Photo shows Shayes Wilde, Shaffi (Indian), Sabelli and Stowe, leader of the team.

World's News From Across The Seas

COST OF ROYAL VISIT—ETONIANS' LOVE FOR ETON—DEATH AMONG THE SASSOONS—GOEBBELS' DILEMMA—THE PRINTER'S DEVIL AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESP ONDENT).

The heaviest item of expense in the Royal visit to Canada and the United States will fall on the British Admiralty Vote. The Admiralty, in addition to defraying the cost of fitting out H. M. S. "Repulse," is paying the Canadian Pacific for charter of the "Empress of Australia," and "Empress of Britain" as Royal yachts.

For the two voyages the charter price, including compensation for loss of passenger fares, is likely to exceed £100,000. This does not include alterations to the liners, which the Canadian Pacific have counted as their own contribution to entertaining the King and Queen.

In Canada the full cost of the Royal train and hospitality from coast to coast is being borne by the Federal Government. The expense involved in running two specially equipped trains, each with 12 coaches, may be nearly as high as that of the Ocean crossings.

Immediately the Royal party crosses the U. S.—Canadian frontier, the cost will fall automatically on the American Government. Washington has made special arrangements with the Canadian Government for use of the Royal train.

* * * *

Etonians

Eton held its Fourth of June celebrations, for George III's birthday, on June 3 this year. Forty-one years ago 400 old Etonians met in London for another celebration, to mark the simultaneous appointment of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, Lord Minto as Governor-General of Canada and Dr. Welldon as Bishop of Calcutta.

Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, was invited, and Lord Midleton, his under-Secretary at the time, was deputed by the Committee to induce him to accept. His reply was: "I should like to do honour to the guests, but I never liked Eton, and I should be out of place at such a glorification of the School!"

Lord Rosebury, chairman of the dinner, was one of the few who knew nothing of this reaction. He was a trifle surprised, therefore, at the uproarious applause which greeted one sentence of his speech. It was:

"In all my life I have met only one Old Etonian who did not like Eton, and he speedily went to the Devil!"

* * *

The Late Sir Philip Sassoon

It was from his mother's side that the late Sir Philip Sassoon inherited his own artistic temperament and love of beautiful possessions. His mother was a Rothschild.

Sir Philip had an exotic and even bizarre command of the English language whose effect was heightened by a richly foreign accent. The Sassoon family were originally Bagdad Jews and it was while they were settled for two or three generations in Bombay that the family fortune was made.

Sir Philip is said to have declared in his youth that he would never marry unless he could find a woman as beautiful as his sister, Lady Cholmondeley. And he has now died a bachelor. It is probable that Lady Cholmondeley and his cousin, Mrs. David Gubbay, who are his two closest relations, will each inherit a share of his fortune, which, though not so large as formerly, may be found to exceed £2,000,000.

* * *

The Book Of Appeasement

The publication of Mr. Chamberlain's "The Struggle for Peace" has placed the German Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda in a quandary. The German rights were sold at the beginning of March before the Nazi annexation of Czechoslovakia, and the translation is now nearly ready.

The book is being published by a firm the head of which is Professor Hoffmann, the Fuehrer's official photographer. When he signed the contract for the German edition he had obtained the official permit of the Propaganda Ministry. The question now is whether Dr. Goebbels will revoke his permission.

Since March 15 Goebbels has more or less continuously proclaimed that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is a struggle not for peace but for encirclement. He will obviously not be helping to spread that belief if he allows the publication of a book which shows how far Mr. Chamberlain went to appease Germany.

* * *

A Fascist Story

In "Days of Our Years," an autobiography, published the other day, M. Pieere van Passen tells a story of an Italian officer who, at a luncheon at the opening of the Italian Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition, started to tell of Fascist successes.

"Our Duce," he said, "ordered us to take Ethiopia, and we took it in the face of fifty-one nations determined to destroy us. He told us to take the Iron Ring around Bilbao; the next morning it was ours.

"We have eight million bayonets—nothing can stop us. Let us be frank about it; if the Duce ordered his army to march into France to-morrow 'what' really could stop us?"

There was an embarrassed silence. A French guest broke it.

"Monsieur seems to forget the French Customs service," he remarked.

* * * *

Anti-Communist Propaganda

We must also congratulate Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" on scooping an interview with the Mayfair playboy Lonsdale, who paid a penalty of 18 months in prison for his part in robbing a West End jeweller in Hyde Park hotel.

We must also congratulate Lonsdale. He has declared that he is going to settle down to serious work. He says, "I am going to carry on at the job I know best—propaganda work. Propaganda for the anti-Communist section of the communities throughout Europe."

A Geneva Sensation

The last-minute discovery of a misprint caused the withdrawal from circulation of all but the first few copies of the French edition of the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office.

In the paragraph of the chapter, "Conditions of Work," dealing with Italy, the report quoted Mussolini on the twofold aim of recent Fascist legislation: "An ever more intense military preparation; an ever greater social justice."

To the horror of the I.L.O. editorial staff the French version appeared with the word "injustice."

The copies of the earlier French version are now unprocurable in Geneva.

* * * *

Wedding Gift Protest

There is one person now resident in Britain, says the "Evening Standard," who will derive a quiet satisfaction from General Ineunu's decree against the lavishness of Oriental weddings, and, in particular, against obligatory wedding gifts.

This is Mr. R. S. Grant, the young and serious-minded captain of the West Indian cricket team. Mr. Grant has a brother who is a missionary in India. A year or two ago, adds the "Standard," the brother got into minor trouble for protesting against the forced levy for gifts which was imposed on all the inhabitants of a certain Indian State on the occasion of the Rajah's wedding.

SHOWING DISTINCTLY "BAD FORM"!

Pastor's Outburst Against Brides Who Are Late At The Altar

Wedding season being in full tilt, the subject of the Bride-who-is-late-at-the-altar has cropped up again.

It seems that twice a year clergymen in wellknown parishes in London herald October and June brides with salvoes of condemnation in their parish magazines for not resisting the impulse to "keep him dangling a few minutes more." The clergymen's words are quoted in the press and in due course the semi-annual controversy as to how late a bride must be to be correct is on again—with due publicity to the churches concerned.

This time the whole matter has taken the form of an East End against West End discussion, with the East End clergymen proving their brides arrive on time and the West End prelates bemoaning the tardiness of their fashionable weddings. Just to make the discussion a bit more upto-date the registry office clerks chime in with the information "registry office brides are never late." What this proves is not mentioned

The match started off with "County" leading. Canon W. H. Gay complained in his parish magazine that the clergy of Christchurch Priory, Hampshire, are sometimes kept waiting 20 minutes for the bride to arrive. For any young woman to keep the choir, guests and clergy waiting all this time is, in the opinion of Canon Gay, distinctly "bad form."

HYPOCRISY AND CHILDISHNESS

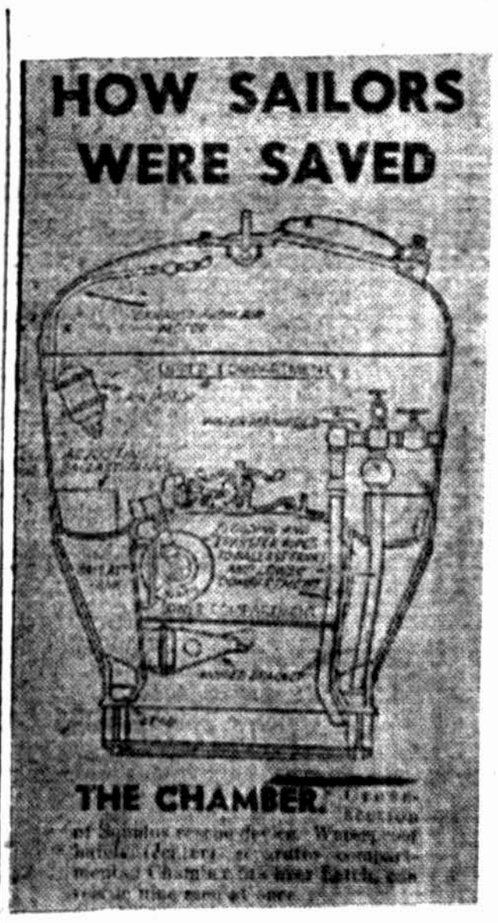
Other vicars have voiced similar complaints. Rev. W. A. Gibson of St. Mark's Church, Mitcham, Surrey, lamented over one bride who arrived 45 minutes late "without word of apology."

Canon Gay credits his parish brides with the deliberate intention of being late, owing to what he describes as "hypocrisy" and "childishness" and "the excuse that it is correct for the bride to be late at her wedding and not show too much eagerness to be married."

On the other hand the brides have two champions. Rev. Bryan Green, vicar of Holy Trinity, Brompton road—and very West End—said he could not remember ever having to wait more than two minutes for a bride.

"It is true," he said, "that brides don't like to arrive at the church early, but that is quite understandable. They don't want to be kept waiting about while the guests are arriving. Most brides, therefore, try to arrange things so they will arrive at the church exactly on time."

The other brides' champion is the rector of Whitechapel, East End's centre. "Nearly all the brides I marry have been through our day schools and we teach them to be punctual there", he explained. "If ever one is a little late she always has a good excuse, and it is usually because there has been such a run on the single car hired for the wedding. They can usually afford only one car in this part of the world, and this has to go backwards and forwards collecting the bridesmaids and principal guests and though it collects them in good time, it is sometimes a little late in calling for the bride."



Cross-section of the Rescue Chamber used to save the crew of the American submarine "Squalus." The waterproof hatch (center) separates two compartments. The chamber fits over hatch and can bring up 8 men at a time.

Water Grimaldi, registrar for a large London area, said that he thought couples who chose a civil wedding fully realised the need for punctuality for "of necessity the whole arrangement is much more businesslike than a church ceremony. You will have some idea of how important it is that a bride should be punctual when I tell you that I had 60 weddings to get through on Easter Saturday morning alone."

MADRAS WORDS IN ENGLISH

The Southern Presidency Has Contributed A Number Of Words To The English Dictionary

By Prof. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI

This year marks the tercentenary of the founding of the city of Madras. It is right to pause on this occasion to take stock of all the changes wrought and the progress attained through these three hundred years.

The material and political changes are obvious but the changes in linguistic growth are not always noticed. All the South Indian languages have largely enriched their own vocabulary after their contact with English. On the other side, the English language has not failed to receive an impress, however small, of the new world in which it began to be current.

Mutual Absorption

The most favourable period for the borrowing of Indian words was probably the time of the first contact of Englishmen with the people of this country. When the interpreters, known as "dwibashis" (now continued as "dubashes") arose, the Englishman should have paid more than ordinary attention to every Indian word spoken in the new country of his living. In the contact between different languages a kind of competition seems also to be involved.

When the Englishman came to South India, the question was perhaps, who would learn the other language earlier, the Englishman or the Indian? The answer would be that the Tamil or Telugu learnt English earlier than the Englishman could attempt to learn an Indian language. Apart from inborn aptitude, the sense of prestige must have affected the matter of mutual borrowings. The sense of European superiority is as old as the Greek contempt for the Persians. Yet, when the English arrived here in the sixteenth century, a great Moghul was reigning in India, and for some time longer the Englishmen had to be humble suitors at the courts of Indian princes. With the high standard of English education prevailing in this country now, there must be very little chance for English borrowings from the Indian languages, though a few political words like "satyagraha" and "hartal" have been absorbed recently.

English has assimilated more Hindustanee words than South Indian words, to some extent perhaps because of the slower absorption of English by northern Indians. Yet Madras was about the oldest of the British settlements in India and must have had distinctive features to offer to the new comer

Earliest Adaptations

The words which were borrowed earliest were naturally those which described the objects meeting the visitor's eye first, and later the daily life of the Englishman having to do with his residence, the servants, the animals, and the bazaar. When the Englishman first landed in Madras, the "catamaran," derived from Tamil "cattumaram" was the first novelty to meet the eye. The "catamaran" has acquired however a later significance which the Oxford Dictionary has faithfully recorded. Frederick Bayham in Thackeray's "Newcomes" speaking indignantly on one occasion of Mr. Mackenzie's insufferable tyrannies over the Newcome household, calls her a catamaran. Bayham should have known of the catamaran as much as Mrs. Malaprop of the allegory on the Nile. Bayham's speech is apparently the basis on which the Oxford Dictionary has offered a secondary meaning for the word, "a quarrelsome woman." Since Thackeray, however, we have had no English writer trying to keep alive this special meaning of the word.

The vehicle which carried the Englishman along the road was a bandy from Telugu "Bandi" and Tamil "Vandi." The palanquin went obviously on the Telugu "pallaki" or Tamil "pallakku". When going along the streets the polished lime of Madras buildings was a matter of great admiration and the Englishman learnt to call it "chunam" from Tamil "chunnambu." Reaching home the Englishman met the ayah who attended on the womenfolk or took care of the children. The word has been traced to Portuguese but in view or its wide use in the Tamil country, meaning mother, we may regard it as directly derived form Tamil

A labourer is a cooly, sought to be derived from the name of a caste in western India, but it is much more probably from the Tamil word meaning wage. The word peon current in South India is also traced to a Portuguese word meaning a footman or soldier. Cash standing for small coins in the east is traced through Portuguese to Tamil "Casu." Cot meaning a bedstead has to do with "kattil" in Tamil.

Kitchen Novelties

Turning to the kitchen within the house, curry from Tamil seems to have reached Europeans even in classical times, which is a compliment to South Indian cookery. Milgatawny, the English corruption of the Tamil "milagu tanni," is a South Indian speciality again. In the contracted form 'mull' it is a nickname for the Englishman in the Madras presidency, as 'qui hi' for the Bengal dweller and 'duck' for the Bombay one. When Col. Newcome was derided for his poor capacity in the banking business, he is described as a feeder of milgatauny. This is in consonance with the way in which a vegetarian is sometimes scoffed at in this part of India as lacking necessarily in physical daring.

The word congee derived from Tamil is in universal use meaning the gruel of invalid diet. It is mentioned even in Horace in the sense of the water in which rice has been boiled, as a remedy too costly for the patient to resort to. Hobson-Jobson, the Dictionary of Anglo-Indian terms, mentions the poppadam or popper cake, which may become prominent again, if the makers of it succeed in introducing it to English hotels. The word candy meaning sugar candy has very likely to do with Tamil "karkandu."

A Sundry Lot

I shall now consider some words without any attempt at classifying them. It is a Madras phrase to refer to an official who has left the station as being in camp. Hobson-Jobson mentions omum water as a domestic remedy in south India. Though this extract is now made also in London, the name has not been unfortunately preserved. The word chit meaning a note is probably connected with Tamil "seettu" which means also the playing card. "Pandal," a temporary erection, is Tamil.

Cheroot from Tamil "suruttu," a roll, has gained universal currency for a cigar truncated at both ends. Pariah which is of the widest use to signify an outcaste is Tamil. The word mamuty, meaning the digging tool has long been an established word in the list of ordnance stores all over India, and is Tamil. Anicut, a dam across a river for irrigation purposes, is reflective of the special method of preserving and regulating the water of South Indian rivers and is a Tamil contribution to the vocabulary of engineering.

The word Ramasami, apparently out of use now in the special sense, signifying a twisted roving of cotton in a tube used to furnish light for a cigar, is however better known as a generic word for a Madrasi Hindu like Tommy Atkins for a British soldier. Thackeray introduced the name in the Book of Snobs, and a writer in the Cornhill Magazine for November 1880 refers to the servile, abject, Madrasi, "Ramasami." Godown which looks so English in form is from the Tamil "gidangu." Pial the hospitable platform in front of the South Indian house is a word from Portuguese "poyar" or "poyal" meaning a seat or bench.

Tope meaning an orchard is widely current, and is a Tamil word. Ginger has to do with Tamil "inchi." The peculiar word boy which puzzles western travellers, when used to summon an aged butler, is from Telugu "boya," a palanquin bearer. Chuckler, the shoemaker, from Tamil "sakkili' has quite an English appearance. Pagoda the name of the coin, is unforgettable for the phrase, shaking the pagoda tree. Piccotah, the apparatus for baling out water from a well is of Portuguese origin. Drumstick, the vegetable, is a Madras formation.

Natural Products

Of natural products we have teak from Malayalam takku, because the Europeans came across this timber first in Malabar. Coir and coprah are also Malayalam words reflective of the coconut industry of the west coast. Calico taking its name from Calicut is a reminder of early European trade with India. Of plants and trees we have the mango from Tamil "mangayi" the orange from the Telugu "narija apandu," rice from Tamil "arisi", areca from Malayalam "adakka", and betel from Malayalam "vettila." Jack the fruit tree is derived from Malayalam "chakka."

Of animals we have the mungoose from the Telugu "mungisa," cheetah from the Tamil "chirutai" or Telugu "chiruta," and bandicoot from the Telugu "pandikokku." The word bandicoot is as well known in Australia as here. Future dictionaries should take note of the derivative meaning of the word to indicate an old rogue.

I may take here the opportunity to refer to the adjective "benighted" used mockingly about this presidency. The Indian phrase seems to have been, "in Carnatic fashion." The word Carnatic means sometimes homely and sometimes positively uncivilised. The origin of all this seems to have been the derivation of Carnatic from Tamil "karu nadu" —black country.

Tamil Genius

Though I have said at the beginning that the great period of

(Continued On Page 46)

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
DIRECTOR
CECIL B. DEMILLE
IS LICENSED BY THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION AS A QUALIFIED RAILROAD OPERATOR. HE OWNS HIS OWN RAILROAD, COMPLETE WITH LOCOMOTIVES, CARS AND 6 MILES OF TRACK.
EILY MALYON,
IN "ON BORROWED TIME," PLAYED MOTHER, WIFE, DAUGHTER AND SON TO THE SAME ACTOR, H.B. IRVING, DURING HER STAGE CAREER.
NEIL COPPO
IS STUDIO POLICEMAN AT M-G-M.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Shrimati Trangini Behn Nilkanth, with Syt. Satish Bhai Desai (on her right), General Secretary, and Miss Valhi Behn Divan (on her left), Jt. Secretary of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari.

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

If you think, you have done a favour to somebody, when taking for granted that you have actually done so, still you have not done that favour to that somebody, but to your ownself—Do you know that?

Looks like a paradox! At least it's a big sentence. And I wonder if you have understood it? If you have so much the better. If you have not, you may try to do so. I shall also help you to understand it

* * * *

What Is A Favour

WHAT is favour? It is something that has been done to benefit the other person. Benefit in what way, you will ask? In any way, is my answer. Even if you have saved your chum from the punishment of his teacher, you have done something for his benefit. That is a favour you have done to him.....

But when you have done that favour to your chum, how much happy you yourself have felt? Just ask yourself? Maybe you are feeling more happy than your chum, whom you think, you have favoured. Thus in doing something of benefit to your chum, you have really done something that is of greater benefit to you. You may have made your chum happy, but surely, you have made yourself happier!

* * * *

My View-point

NOW if I put you this way: Something that you considered a favour to the other is in fact, a favour by him done to you —what will you say? Whether you agree with me or not, that's my view point. And I am pretty certain that if not to-day, you are bound to agree with me in this matter some day.

When, therefore, you have done a favour to anybody, forget it immediately. Rather remember that the other person has done a favour to you by allowing you to do a good turn to him. For that you must be grateful to him with all your heart and soul.

* * * *

Remembering Favours

IF at any time you remember that favour yourself, you will be doing wrong to your chum. And if at any time you remind your chum of that good turn, you will not only be doing wrong to him, but also to yourself.

You may, if you like, think ten times, twenty times, fifty times, hundred times, whether you should do a favour to another being or not. Once, however, you have decided upon it and acted upto it, you have done and finished it—That's all!

* * * *

Favours Are Reciprocal

DOING a favour to your relative is just like doing nothing. Perhaps you may be forced to do it as well. Doing a favour to your friend is nothing too big. Possibly you are just repaying his obligations done to you. Doing a favour to an unknown person without any thought of reward is something noteworthy.

Now think of one thing more. Supposing somebody has done a favour to you. In life, after all, favours are reciprocal. And that person goes on directly or indirectly reminding you that he has done a favour to you? How will you relish it? Probably you will say, it's his bad taste! So then, what about your doing the same thing?

* * * *

The World

WHAT is the real good?
I asked in a musing mood.
Order, said the law court;
Knowledge, said the school;
Truth, said the wiseman;
Pleasure, said the fool;
Love, said the maiden;
Beauty, said the page;
Freedom, said the dreamer;
Home, said the sage;
Fame, said the soldier;
Equity, said the seer.
Spake my heart full sadly,
The answer is not here.
Then within my bosom
Softly this I heard.
Each heart holds the secret.
Kindness is the word.

* * * *

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays come during this week on 18th to 24th June 1939:

1. Bro D. P. Somah
2. Sis. S. G. Dalvi
3. Sis Sita Samant
4. Bro. Anilkumar Oza
5. Bro. Prasad Bhaskar
6. Bro. Hasan Khan
7. Bro. Joseph Dandekar
8. Sis. Sunanda Mudaliar
9. Bro. Suresh Jani
10. Bro. Suman Alreja
11. Sis. Nalini Rajadhyax
12. Sis. Saraswati Devadatta

Will the above, on this happy occasion of their birthday, remember their needy brothers and sisters, and send whatever they can, for the Poor Children's Fund, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar-Bombay .....Nothing too small, nothing too big; all donations and contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

Under the shade of trees, Trangini Behn relating stories to Balkan-ji-Bari children at Khar.

The Fraidy Cat

WHEN FIRST the kitten spied the dog
She caught her furry breath;
She couldn't run, she couldn't move,
Oh, she was scared to death!
All she could do was stare at him
And shake and wonder why
He didn't make a pass at her—
He didn't even try!
If she had been a braver cat
Who stirred and moved around
She might have crept up on the dog,
And then she would have found
That all the trembling fears she knew
Were so much tommy-rot—
The dog, you see, is nothing but
A china flower pot.

* * *

For The Welfare Of The Human Race

By Mani Desai.

IT was the problem of problems to the gods. Indra's throne was shaking. The lustre of the gods seemed to be diminishing. The whole universe was in terror. Such was the terror inspired by Vratrasur! He had "Shakti" dwelling in his arms, he had the prowess of the universe in him. No one in the whole world had the strength to defeat him.

Indra unfurled his banner to bring this rebel to book. Under the leadership of their general Kartikeya the gods fought the demon. Even Indra himself entered upon war. But, ah! Vratrasur's defeat? It was impossible! God Brahma seemed to have forgotten to register it in his book!

Exhausted and vanquished, surrounded by clouds of calamities, the gods sought the shelter of god Vishnu. "Oh, Lord! Save us from the tyranny of Vratrasur. Our pride is wounded! A demon with his prowess to-day is defeating the King of the gods! Oh Lord, with your help only can we vanquish him."

"My help? my help?" there was a cry from heaven. "There is none in this wide world who can slay

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Khar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls playing games on Sunday, June 4: Shrimati Trangini Behn joined them—Syt. Satish Bhai, General Secretary is also seen in the photo.

Place Of Birth Control In Married Life

THOSE WHO ARGUE SELF-CONTROL AS A PRACTICAL MEASURE DO SO WITHOUT TROUBLING THEMSELVES ABOUT ITS PRACTICALITY AND SATISFY THEMSELVES BY DRAWING A LURID BUT IMAGINARY PICTURE OF THE EXTINCTION OF HUMAN RACE

(From The Family Hygiene Society, Bombay).

The subject of birth control is now being discussed as a social problem and though there are still acute differences of opinion, very few people at the present moment impute immoral motives to those who advocate birth control as a part of Maternity and Infant Welfare and thus help to promote marriage, hygiene, health and happiness.

WHAT IS THE DESIRE OF MOTHERS?

It cannot be denied that from times immemorial measures to prevent conception are being resorted to by parents. We know of innumerable measures, many of them dangerous, that married women sometimes resort to. If mothers of three or four children are asked if they desire any more children they will say 'rather not.' This widespread desire on their part not to have many pregnancies in swift succession indicates the need of a sure and safe method of spacing births.

IS UNCONTROLLED CHILD-BEARING BENEFICIAL?

But apart from the question of the desire of mothers we might pause to consider whether uncontrolled child bearing is beneficial to them or to society. The result is a high infant and child mortality. This is indicated by the vital statistics which reveal that where the birth rate is high the infant mortality is higher still. In Bombay Presidency the birth rate in 1937 was 37 per thousand population and the infant mortality was 160 per thousand babies born. This high mortality also prevails in the case of children between 1 to 5 years old. Out of the death rate (for all ages) of 32 per thousand population in this Presidency nearly 1/3rd occurred in children below five years. In England the birth rate is about 17 and the infant mortality is 60. This low figure is no doubt due partly to better facilities in maternity and child care, but the fact remains that the fewer the births, the lower the infant and child mortality, as the parents have a better chance to look after their well spaced healthy children.

If we compare the birth rate and death rate of all civilized countries with those of India, we find that while our mother undergo troubles of pregnancy and child bearing twice as frequently as their Western and American sisters, the number of children who actually survive is not more than what is found in those countries. All the worries, therefore, and the strain on the health due to frequent child bearing seem to give a very poor return indeed! These are hard facts and should be faced boldly with a view to finding a solution.

GOOD AND BAD SIDE OF BIRTH CONTROL.

Those, who oppose artificial methods of birth control state that they could and would be used by the unmarried, and by the married even when they have not a single child and thus if the methods became widespread they would in course of time lead to an increase in illicit connections and would destroy the instinct of motherhood. The answer to these arguments is that we are not out to advocate the use of the methods to all and sundry. We are anxious to restrict their use to those 'mothers' only where it is found by the 'doctors' that they are not able to maintain their health if they were to have another pregnancy because of ill-health. The instinct of motherhood is too strong to be destroyed by the knowledge and use of birth control methods. The use of the methods will no doubt lead to smaller yet healthier and happier families and is that not desirable?

But, even if it is argued that the methods might be used by those who should not use them, is it an argument for not recommending their use where it is beneficial? Every good thing has its bad side and it would be very unwise to discard the greater good because of this. We must rely on the inherent faculty of discretion in human beings to choose the good from the bad. The fact is that many of the upper classes are availing themselves of modern methods while the poor sickly mothers are being kept in the dark on account of ignorance and on grounds of morality and race extinction!

Moreover, the harm that may be done by the limited unwarranted use of birth control is more than offset by the great relief that it would give to every family that can usefully apply it when necessary. It is common knowledge how married couples feel worried at every pregnancy which comes too soon after the previous one and about which they appear helpless. It is far better to provide them with a reliable method with which to prevent dangers. There are many mothers who are suffering from indifferent health and to whom another pregnancy would mean an additional strain. Can we expect such women to abstain for long periods from conjugal relations? If not, is it not a boon to them to know a method by which they can prevent pregnancy? A careful consideration of such individual families—and they are the majority—will show that birth control when properly used is a potent factor in maintaining health and conjugal happiness and averting family disasters such as infant mortality with all the strain on the health and the expense which the parents have to undergo.

SELF CONTROL AND ARTIFICIAL CONTROL.

We must mention here a powerful school of thought which admits there should not be rapid child-bearing and that sickly mothers should not bear children; but they say that the remedy for that is birth control by self-control and not with artificial methods which latter, they consider demoralizing and harmful to society in the long run. But is self-control reasonably practicable? This is a question that every married couple should ask themselves; and if they find that they have failed can they hope success to others? We must also disagree with people who recommend such severe steps as keeping the wife away from her husband for a year or two for fear of conception. It is harmful to both and may result in the husband going astray. We agree up to a certain degree with those who hold that each couple should try their best to exercise self-control. Such a practice raises the couple morally and physically; but when they fail after a certain period of time what should be done then? Should an unwarranted pregnancy be the lot of the mother? Is the punishment at all commensurate with the fault? Here it must be stated that forced self-control for fear of conception is harmful to a healthy married couple as it upsets the minds of both which then reacts in other ways. Effective self-control is possible to the extremely few only.

It will thus be seen that those who argue self-control as a practical measure, do so without troubling themselves about its practicability and satisfy themselves by drawing a lurid but imaginary picture of the extinction of human race! We, should, however, take note of the good side of the argument and emphasize moderation i.e., self-control as far as possible, in conjugal relations. Birth control methods do not provide us with a licence for unbridled passion.

If it is thus agreed that practical measures for birth control are desirable, we should consider very carefully and seriously as to which are safe, reliable and cheap, whether any individual advice is necessary for their application and if so what is the best agency to administer it. We must also see how to protect the public from the enterprising advertisers of costly and usually unreliable contraceptives, especially the oral contraceptives.

The Bombay Family Hygiene Society is conducting two Birth control clinics for married women only at:

1. Hospital Avenue, (Opposite to K. E. M. Hospital), Parel, Bombay.
   Days:—Wednesdays & Saturdays
   Time:—3 to 5 p.m.
2. Parakh Hospital Building, Sandhurst Road.
   Days:—Mondays & Thursdays
   Time:—3 to 6 p.m.

Where any poor woman will be given free medical advice.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

GEORGE O'BRIEN'S HORSE, MIKE, HAS 5 DOUBLES.... MIKE APPEARS ONLY IN CLOSE-UPS AND HORSES WITH SIMILAR MARKINGS DO THE HARD RIDING IN LONG SHOTS.
DR. STRETCH CHIROPRACTOR
SIGN ON A HOLLYWOOD OFFICE BUILDING!
COSTUMES DESIGNED FOR FILM STARS MUST BE MADE IN DUPLICATE.... THE EXTRA ONE TO BE WORN BY THE STAR'S STAND-IN.

MADRAS WORDS IN ENGLISH

(Continued From Page 44)

English absorption of Indian words was of the past, it is quite possible for new words and phrases to be coined as time goes on. The Madras system of education is a recognised scheme even in Scotland. Even a Madura system has developed recently. Madras has given its name to an eye disease, as Madura to a foot one. Madras is also the name applied to large bright-coloured handkerchiefs, of silk warp and cotton woof, which are exported from Madras and much used by the negroes in Africa and in America.

A witness at the Madras High Court not very long ago, when asked if he knew English, replied that he knew Butler-English. This Madras phrase describes the corrupt English spoken by the lower classes, of servants in European households. We have a phrase crow-catching, meaning officious efforts to win the favour of a superior. "No other go", meaning no other alternative, is also a local formation. Head-going business means terribly important business. A man who has attained independence puts it that nobody can question him. An "Ayyampet" quarrel indicates how a man quarrelling with another may deftly turn the quarrel to grow between the other and another.

The peculiar genius of the Tamil language is in the minute description of family relationships. The elder brother is Anna and the younger Thambi. The paternal uncle has a different name from the maternal, as the former's wife, is also differentiated from the latter's. Cousins are also precisely distinguished, the father's sister's children being distinct from the maternal uncle's. Men who marry sisters are "shaddagans", and parents who have contracted marriage between their children are "samandis" in Tamil and "viyyankulus" in Telugu. Languages are not deliberately built, but English may look ahead to make good certain deficiencies in itself.

In concluding, I may say that English has not been profoundly influenced by the Madras languages. It has on the other hand given a common standard to Indian languages. It has been the common language of culture these three centuries. There is no reason why it should not continue to be so in the future as well.

Priests Are Not Necessary

To Lead The Ignorant To Righteousness, Says Krishnamurti

IV

(The following authentic report of a talk given by Mr. J. Krishnamurti in Latin America, issued by the Treasurer of the Star Publishing Trust, Hollywood, California, is published in this journal through the courtesy of the Trust, with whom rests the copyright).

Question: Is there God?

Krishnamurti: I wonder what value it would have if I said yes or no. To deny or assert would not reveal the reality. One has to discover for oneself. Therefore you cannot accept or deny. If I said yes, what would happen? It would be another belief to be added to your museum of beliefs. If I said no, that also would belong to a museum, of another type. One way or the other, it is of no importance to you. If I said yes, I would become an authority, and you might perhaps mould your life on that pattern; if I said no, that would also lay down a pattern. You cannot approach this problem, whether there is God or not, with any prejudice either for or against. What you can do is, prepare the soil of the mind and see what happens. That is, let the mind free itself from all illusions, from all fears, prejudices and longings and be without any expectation whatsoever; then such a mind can discern whether there be God or not. One has a speculative mind, and for intellectual amusement one tries to solve this question;; but such a mind cannot find a true answer. All that you can do is to break through the falseness, the illusions that you have created about yourselves. And this demands, not an inquiry into the existence of God, but the action of completeness of your whole being, in the present.

Question: Are not priests necessary to lead the ignorant to righteousness?

Krishnamurti: Certainly not. But who are the ignorant? This question can be put only to each one of you and not to a vague mass called the ignorant. The mass is you. Do you need priests? Who is to say who are ignorant? No one. So being ignorant, do you need a priest, and can a priest ever lead you out of that ignorance to righteousness? If you merely consider that an ignorant man, vaguely existing somewhere whom you don't know, needs a priest, then you perpetuate exploitation and all the tricks of religion. No one can lead you to righteousness except you yourself, through your own understanding, through your own suffering.

Gaining Perfection

Question: Is it possible to reach perfection among the imperfect?

Krishnamurti: Where else can you realize perfection, where else can you understand perfection, except among the imperfect? But this whole idea of gaining perfection is so fundamentally wrong. Please, you have to think about this carefully. When you talk of perfection, you mean gaining an end, a certainty, a power which can give you security, from which there can never arise conflict, sorrow. Perfection is not an end, an absolute, fixed point, but a continual becoming. When the mind is free from the opposites, then there is a continual movement, a continual flow of reality. Perfection is the action, the continual flow of reality, not an absolute objective to which you are progressing through innumerable experiences, memories, lessons, suffering. To understand this flow of life, mind must be free entirely from finalities, from certainties, which are but the outcome of the desire for self-protection.

If you consider what I have been saying this evening, you will discern the enclosure which we have created through the many centuries, in which we have become prisoners, thus destroying our creative intelligence. If the mind can begin to break down the walls of that prison, through comprehension, then there is action without sorrow, normal and true.

Question: Is not egotism the root of religious and economic exploitation?

Krishnamurti: Sir, that is obvious. It is egotism that has created the cages of religion; it is egotism that creates the exploitation of people. The questioner knows this, but what does he do about it? We know that there is ruthless exploitation by the clever and the cunning, that there is poverty amidst plenty. But has the questioner asked himself whether he is not also taking part in this cruel and stupid acquisitive battle? If he really felt the appalling cruelty of all this and acted intelligently, he would be as a flame, consuming the stupidities around him.

Truth Of Spiritualism

Question: Can we not be guided in our daily life by the wise advice given to us by the voices and spirits of the dead?

Krishnamurti: Some of you, I see, are impatient with this question; you may think that it is stupid to seek advice from the spirits. To make this question applicable to others as well, let us simplify it. Some of you may not go to seances, may not indulge in automatic writing, but you do not mind seeking Masters, who perhaps may live in a far-off country, and accepting their messages through their messengers. Fundamentally, what is the difference? None whatever. Both are seeking guidance from others. Some try to get into touch with those who are dead, through mediums, automatic writing, and other childish means; and there are others who seek guidance from those whom they call Masters, through their representatives, which is equally childish. So please do not condemn those who go to mediums and attend seances, when you yourselves diligently seek messages and systems given by those whom you call the representatives of Masters. There are others who depend upon priests and ceremonies, traditions and conventionalities for their guidance. They are all in the same category.

Now behind this question, whether one should seek advice and guidance from spirits, from Masters through their representatives, from saviours through their priests, is the desire to take shelter under the cover of authority. We are not concerned, for the moment, with the question of whether the Masters and the so-called spirits exist or not. Why do you search out guidance and advice, why do you desire direction? That is the problem. You give far greater value to the dead, to the hidden, to the past, than to the living and the present, because out of the dead, the hidden and the past your mind can carve its own pleasant images, and live with these illusions completely satisfied; but the present and the living will not let you sleep with contentment. So to escape from this conflict, which is but to evade the present, you seek guidance, advice. A man who seeks guidance, a man who is creating idols to worship, will live in fear; he will be exploited and his intelligence slowly destroyed, as is being done all over the world. The desire to seek guidance from spirits and Masters through their representatives arises from the fear of sorrow.

Can anyone, no matter who, save you from sorrow? If you can be saved by another, then the problem of authority ceases. You have merely to search out the most convenient and suitable authority and worship it. But I say no one can save you from sorrow except you yourself, through your own understanding. It is only your own discernment of the cause of suffering, not the explanations of another, that can open the doors to the greatest bliss, to the ecstasy of understanding. So long as you are seeking advice and guidance, which are but a means of escape from conflict, so long as you do not discern for yourself the cause of suffering but merely get confused by explanations, none can save you from sorrow—no priest, no book, no theory, no system, no spirit, no Master. Because that reality, that freedom from sorrow is in yourself, and through yourself alone can you go to it.

Teachings Of Prophets

Question: Have the teachings attributed to the Great Teachers—Christ, Buddha, Hermes and others—any value for the attainment of the direct path to truth?

Krishnamurti: If you will not misunderstand, I would say that their teachings become valueless because the human mind, being so subtle, so cunning in its desire for self-protection, twists the teachings to suit its own purposes and creates systems and ideals as a means of escape, out of which grow petrified churches and exploiting priests Religions throughout the world, through their systems and the trickery of their organized exploitation, seek to teach man to love, to think, to live sanely, intelligently; but how can a system create love or teach you to think selflessly? As you do not want to do this, as you are unwilling to live completely, integrally, with vulnerable mind and heart, you have created a system which has become your master, a system that is contrary to and destructive of thought and love. So it is utterly useless to multiply systems. If the mind frees itself from the illusion of its own self-protective demands and cravings, then there will be love, intelligence; then there will not be this division created by religions and beliefs; man will not be against man.

Question: If it is a fact that your future as a World Teacher was foretold, then is not predestination a fact in nature, and are we not therefore merely slaves of our appointed destiny?

Krishnamurti: If your action is conditioned by the past, by fear or by environment and is thus made incomplete, there must be tomorrow to complete that action. That is, if your thought is limited, hindered by tradition, by class consciousness or by fear, or by religious prejudice, then it cannot complete itself in action; therefore it creates its own destiny, its own limitation. That is, your own incomplete action brings forth its own limited future. Where there is incomplete action there is suffering, which creates its own bondage. True action is choiceless, but if action is hindered by the prejudice of choice, then all further actions must inevitably create greater and narrower limitations. So instead of merely inquiring whether there is predestination or not, begin to act completely. In perceiving the necessity for complete action you will discern in action itself the prejudices of centuries which begin to impede that action, curtailing its fulfilment. When there is the flow of action which is intelligence, then life is a continual becoming without the conflict of choice.

Question: What is human will power?

Krishnamurti: It is nothing but a reaction against resistance. The mind has created, through its desire for self-protection and comfort, many hindrances and barriers, thus bringing about its own incompleteness, its own sorrow. To free itself from this sorrow, the mind begins to battle against these self-created resistances and limitations. In this conflict there is born and developed will, with which the mind identifies itself, thus giving birth to the "I" consciousness. If these barriers did not exist, there would be continual fulfilment in action, not an overcoming of a conflict. You are trying to kill out, to conquer these self-imposed limitations, which only give birth to resistance which we call will. But if we understood why these barriers were created, then there would not be an overcoming, a conquering, which but creates further resistance. These barriers, these hindrances have come into being through the desire for self-protection, and hence there is a conflict between the movement of eternal lif and that desire. From this conflict arise sorrow and the many carefully cultivated escapes. Where there is escape there must be illusion, there must be the erection of barriers.

Will is but another of the illusions which have been created in search of self-protection; and it is only when the mind liberates itself from its own centre of illusions and is creatively empty that there is discernment of that which is true. Discernment is not the result of will, as will springs from resistance. Will is the outcome of the conflict of choice, but discernment is choiceless.

Question: What is action?

Krishnamurti: Action is that unimpeded movement of intelligence, unhindered by fear, by compulsion, by the conflict of self-protective choice. Such pure action is the very expression of life itself. Now, this is not a philosophical answer to be treated merely as a theory, impracticable in daily life. We are concerned with action every moment of the day; and we shall know the ecstasy of this unimpeded action when the mind is renewing itself through fulfilment. We shall understand the full significance of action when thought is free and unhindered. That is, when you have pierced through the false illusions, false values, which you have created, which have become your environment, your burden, then there is the flow of reality, of life, which is action itself. You have individually to begin to discern the significance of acquisitiveness upon which our whole structure of thought and action is based. In disentangling yourself from it, there arises suffering only when there is no comprehension, only when there is compulsion. But to realize the ecstasy of this unimpeded action, thought must free itself from the moulds of ideals, awakening that unique uncertainty, the uncertainty of non-accumulation. When the mind is capable of discernment without the conflict of choice, then there is the ecstasy of action.

A young lady asked Thomas Campbell, the poet, to write something original in her album. He wrote:

"An original something, fair maid, you would win me.

To write—but how shall I begin? For I fear I have nothing original in me—

Excepting original sin."

He was thinking back to the days of his youth. "Darling," he sighed, taking her hand in his, "do you remember when we met in the revolving door at the bank?"

"Surely that was not the first time we met?"

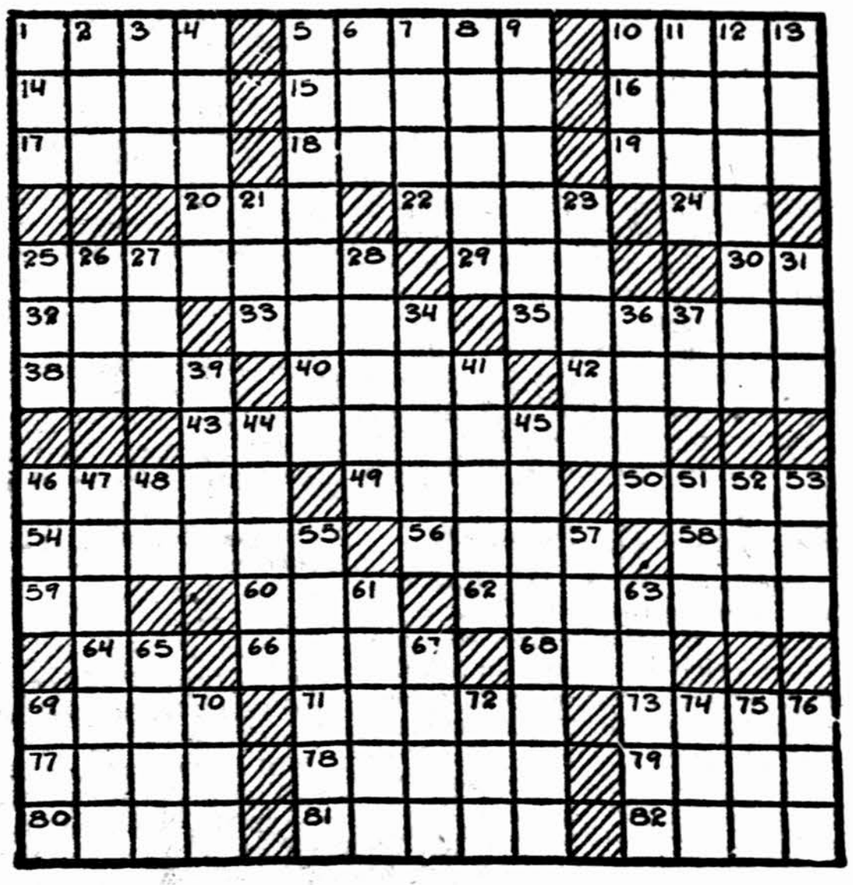
"Oh, no" he replied, "but that was when we first started going round together, wasn't it?"

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Injury
5—Shapes
10—Real occurrence
14—Rate of exchange
15—Cognizant
16—Mountains in Turkestan
17—Indigent
18—More recent
19—Back of the neck
20—Monkey
22—Narrative
24—Greek letter
25—Of what Canadian province is Edmonton the capital?
29—Hebrew letter
30—Note of the scale
32—Meadow
33—Youngsters
35—What was the first part of the real name of Mark Twain?
38—Playthings
40—Snakes
42—Sample
43—Who founded the colony of Quebec?
46—Light craft
49—What country is between French Indo-China and British Burma?
50—What is the dominant German political party?
54—Runs off with a lover
56—Immerses
58—Decay
59—Latin conjunction
60—Domestic animal
62—Delicate gradations
64—Pertaining to
66—Biblical name
68—Digit
69—Hamlet
71—Scale within the flowering plume in grasses
73—Gaze
77—Ox of Celebes
78—Turn outward
79—Layer of the iris
80—Old horses
81—Thick
82—What German river rises on the boundary of Alsace?



VERTICAL

1—Luck
2—Past
3—City of Brazil
4—Who conceived the idea of the telegraph in 1832?
5—Of what Canadian province is Winnipeg the capital?
6—Be indebted to
7—Binding customs
8—Vision
9—Woolen fabrics
10—Winnow
11—Masculine name
12—What was the family name of Shakespeare's Juliet?
18—Bind
21—Skill in performance
23—Family of violin makers
25—High in the scale
26—Masculine name
27—Body of water
28—Minute particles
31—Beverage
34—Possessing flavor
36—Who wrote "The Magic Mountain"?
37—Plural pronoun
39—Poet
41—Killed
44—Pays attention
45—Cut off
46—Letter of the alphabet
47—What Pennsylvania city was created as the base of operations during construction of pioneer railway across the Alleghenies?
48—Negative
51—Part of a curved line
52—Feminine name
53—Pronoun
55—Washed with a cleansing agent
57—What is the missing part of the name of the Brazilian state: —— Paulo?
61—Serious
63—Title of a king in Abyssinia
65—Tailless amphibian
67—Danish measure
69—Masculine name
70—Dance step
72—Bitter vetch
74—Kava
75—Vegetable
76—Sense organ

A Druggists' Charade

DRUGGISTS

ADD the words defined in this drawing and obtain another word for druggists.

(For Solutions See Page 55)

How Far From Easton to Weston?

HI BOB! WANT TO RIDE TO EASTON WITH ME?
I'M GOING TO WESTON. I'LL MEET YOU ON THE WAY BACK.
9 MILES TO EASTON
WE MEET AGAIN. YOU ARE RETURNING FROM EASTON AND I AM RETURNING FROM WESTON.
YES, WE HAVE TRAVELED 66 MILES, SINCE WE LEFT HOME.
5 MILES TO WESTON

BOB left his home in Easton to go to Weston, at the same time that Betty left her home in Weston to go to Easton. They passed each other nine miles from Easton. Reaching their different destinations, they rested exactly the same number of minutes and started back. This time they met five miles from Weston. Between them they had covered sixty-six miles. How far is it from Easton to Weston?

The Missing Digit

A teacher called for a division by nine from his class, the number he gave them to divide being 123454638459854321. When he called for the answer, he found that every one had a fraction, this being unsatisfactory, as a clear division had been called for. Checking up, he found that a digit had been omitted from the number. Find the missing digit.

Answer: The missing digit is four.

When a number is divisible by 9, the sum of its digit must be a multiple of 9. Since the sum of the given digits is 77, the missing digit can be found by subtracting 77 from 81, the higher multiple of 9.

Crossing the Bar

My whole can ride the ocean wave;
Cut off my head, eight lives you save.
Replace my head, cut off my tail,
And over me 'tis hard to sail.
What am I?

Answer: Bark.

Answer by Anagram

CAN you answer these questions by anagram?

1. Who are *best in prayers?*
Answer: Presbyterians.

2. What brings my bride *into my arm?*
Answer: Matrimony.

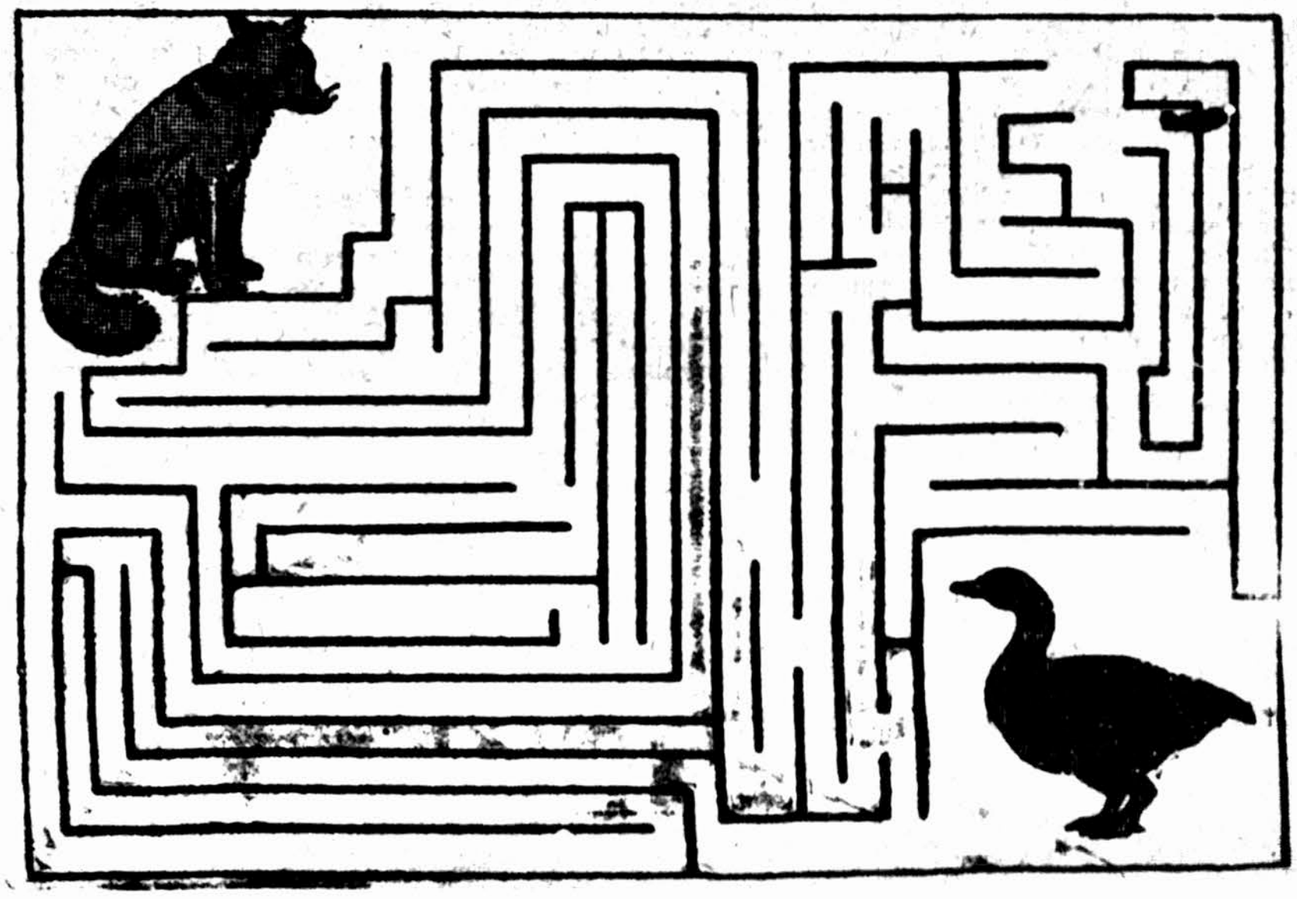
3. Who has to *mind his map?*
Answer: Midshipman.

Puzzle of the Fox and the Goose

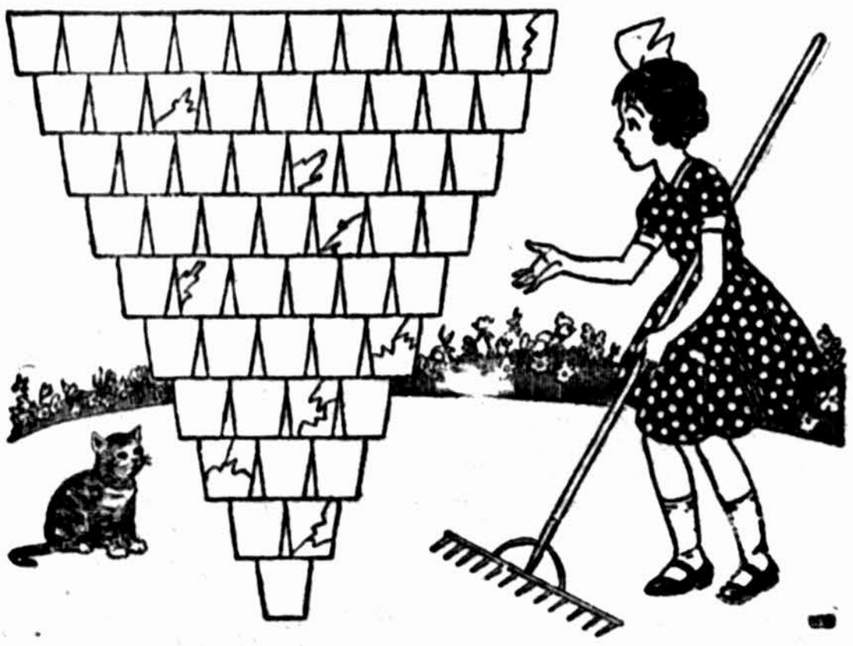
DO you remember that old poser about the man with the fox, goose and cabbage, crossing the river? Well, that was only half the story. When the man got home, he put the fox in one run and the goose in another. The next morning he found that he had placed the animals in the wrong runs, so he decided to exchange them. His wife drove the goose along the paths of the garden while he guided the fox.

That is where the difficulty arose. The fox was in a very ugly mood that morning. If he ever crossed the goose's trail, there would be no holding him back. The goose, sensing this, refused to cross the tracks of the fox. You can imagine what a task it was for the man and his wife to transfer the animals.

Get two pencils. Place one on the fox and the other on the goose. Then, proceeding along the paths, see if you can draw two continuous lines, one with each pencil, connecting the fox with the goose's pen and the goose with the fox's pen. Neither of these lines must cross the other.



Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary, And Her Flower-Pot Anagrams

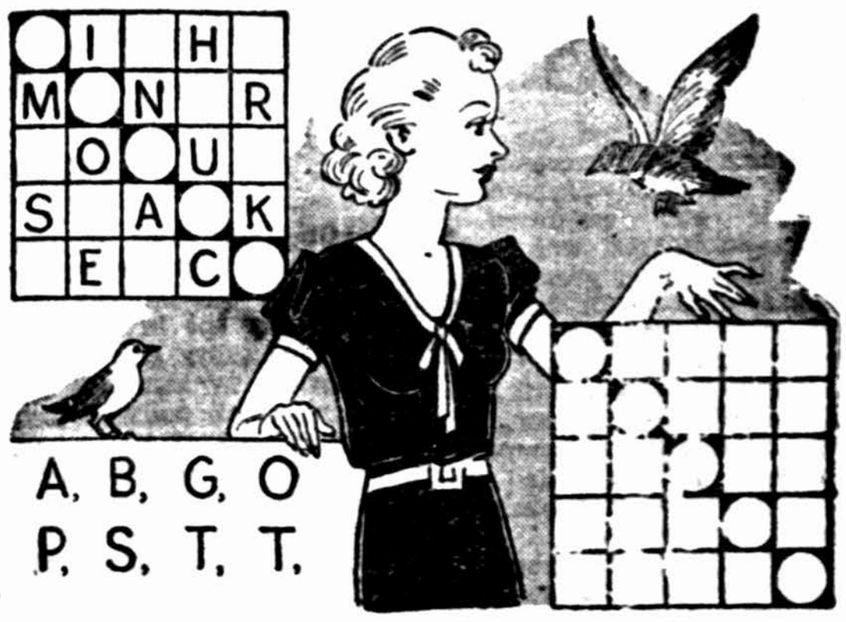


"REALLY, Miss Mary, it is not being done. People do not balance flower-pots the way you are doing. The single flower-pot is always placed on top and each row gets larger as you go down. But, being Mary, Mary, quite contrary, you have to do things differently. Besides, your present arrangement makes a good poser."

Write a letter on each of the flower-pots in the topmost row, so as to form a word. Delete the letter on the cracked flower-pot and transfer the other letters to the flower-pots of the second row, shuffling them about to form another word. Again delete the letters on the cracked flower-pot and move the remaining letters to the row below. Continue in this manner deleting and transferring until each row contains a word.

Here are the definitions:

1. To reflect.
2. Freed.
3. Sold in small quantities.
4. A lever device, operated by the foot to drive a machine.
5. To narrate.
6. More recently.
7. A story.
8. To devour.
9. Preposition.
10. Indefinite article.



Two Birds at One Throw

CAN you form a word in each horizontal row of the upper box? The eight letters shown in the lower left-hand corner of the picture are to be used in the blank squares, but the circles are to be filled with letters of your own choosing. The letters in the circles, read diagonally downward, must spell the name of a bird.

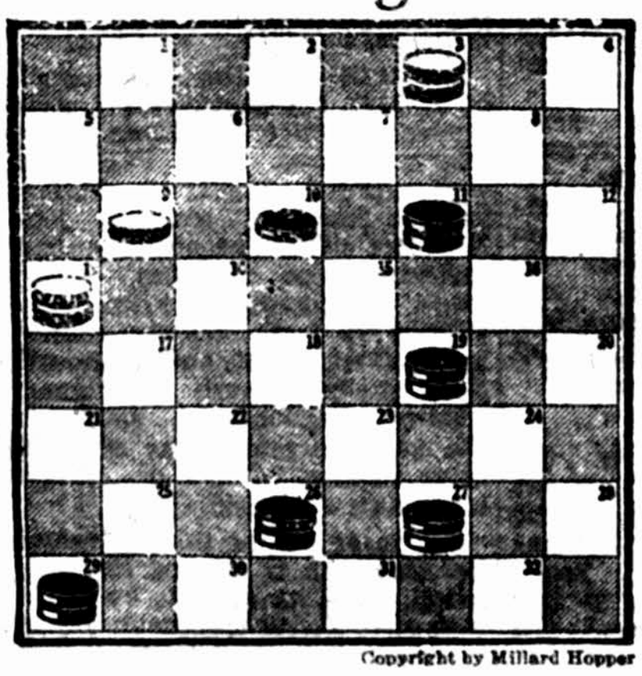
After you have completed this box of words, fill the squares of the other box with the same letters as the upper, but write the name of a second bird in the row of circles. As in the first box, each horizontal row must contain a common English word.

From Hare to Soup

CAN you make HARE into SOUP, going through no more than six links, changing only one letter with each link, and preserving the order of letters from link to link?

Answer: HARE, hark, hack, sack, sock, soak, soap, SOUP.

Three Win Against Six



Copyright by Millard Hopper

A VERY interesting example of checker strategy is presented in today's problem by Millard Hopper, the checker champion. Two white kings and one white man are fighting it out against five black kings and one black man. It is white's move and white is to win in two moves. The black checkers are moving down and the white men up on this board.

It would appear at first glance that white's best move would be to slide from 9 to 14 and make a sacrifice. But there is a far better move than that. Can you figure it out?

A Liberty Puzzle

My first is in flower, but not in wheat;
My second is in dine, but not in eat;
My third is in bench, but not in seat;
My fourth is in fence, and also in gate;
My fifth is in number, but not in date;
My sixth is in stop, but not in go;
My seventh is in yes, but not in no.

My whole is something dear to all Americans. Can you name me?

Answer: Liberty.

Hidden Cities

TAKE (1) a learned man and an exclamation. (2) A noted lawyer and an untruth. (3) A boy's name, a vowel, a girl's name, an exclamation of shame, a vowel. (4) Not old, and a place of safety, and form the names of four towns and cities respectively. Note: Do not be too phonetic.

Solution: 1. Savannah. 2. Berkeley. 3. Philadelphia. 4. New Haven.

A Fairy Tale Puzzle

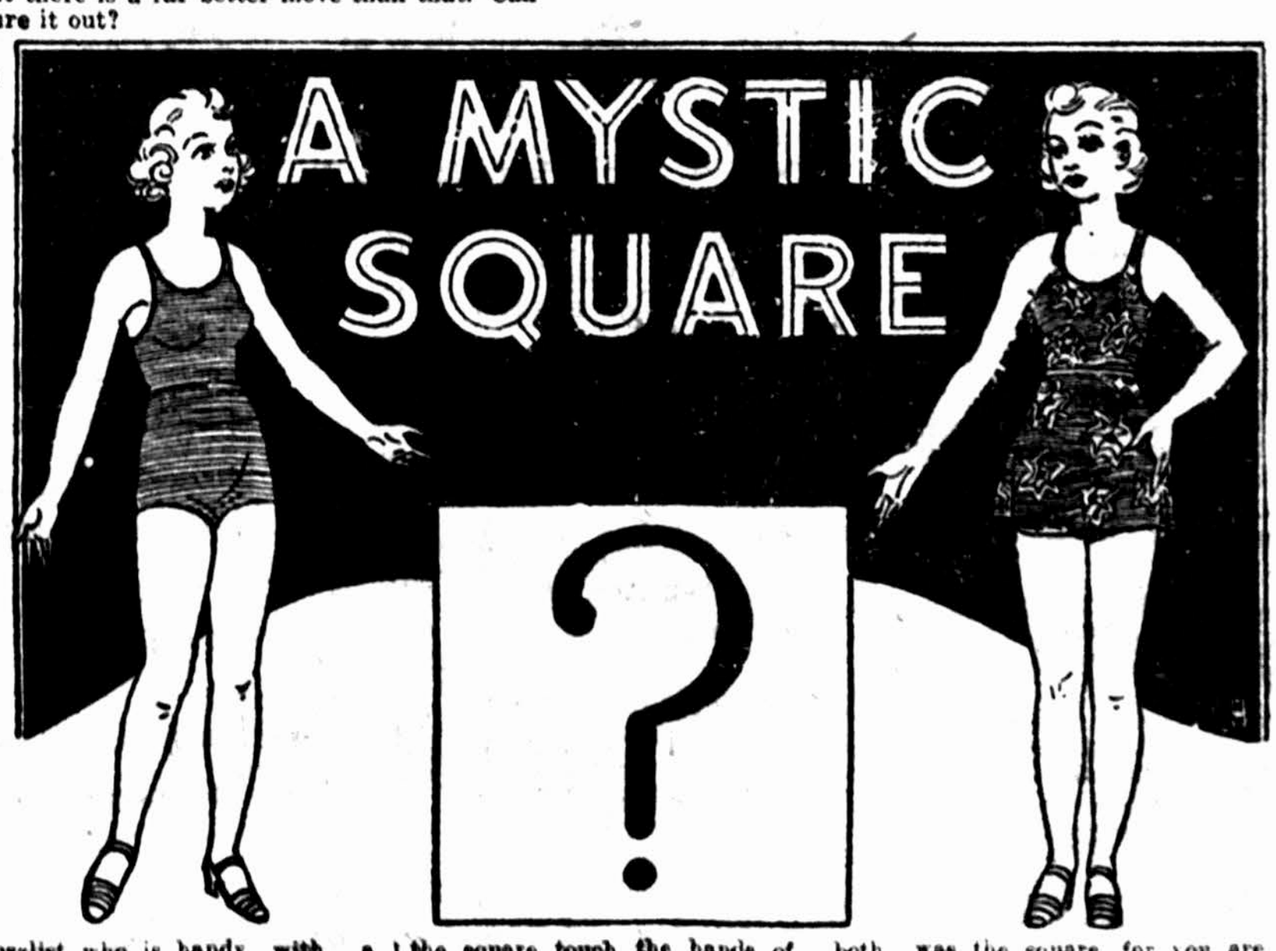
ACCORDING to the fairy story of Hansel and Gretel:

Their father and stepmother meant to forsake
These two children, lost in the woods by a lake
But they found a house made of cookies and cake.

The father, the stepmother and the witch are hidden somewhere in the above picture. See if you can find them.

(For Solutions See Page 55.)

A MYSTIC SQUARE



The puzzlist who is handy with a pair of scissors can make paper stretch like rubber. Take this square for instance. The two girls are almost touching it. By cutting out the square and lifting it, the puzzler can make the square touch the hands of both girls.

Suppose, however, you cut the two girls out and place them about twelve inches apart. Can you still connect them by means of the square, or, what was the square, for you are permitted to do a little fancy cutting and folding? Keeping the square in a single piece, can you cut and fold it so that it easily extends a foot or more?

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Democracy And British Youth

question be said that the enquiry was immensely successful in carrying out the purposes for which it was organised Unprecedented interest was aroused by it in the British press, national, provincial and local, and indeed, in the press of other countries too. A searchlight was turned on to the conditions under which the vast majority of the young people of Great Britain are compelled to live, and its glare revealed numerous facts which previously had been only guessed at.

An important newspaper, reporting one session of the Hearing, wrote: "Young men and women sat solemnly in Caxton Hall on Saturday. There was not much cause for laughter."

What indeed, it may be asked after the Hearing, have the young people of Britain to laugh about? Should they laugh because many ill-paid young workers in the cotton mills of Lancashire contract tuberculosis as a result of unhealthy conditions in the factories? Or because youths in the hotel trade working nearly eighty hours per week for starvation wages, have to plead for a working week of only 54 hours? Or because, of 43 graduates from a certain university college, only 3 were able to find any employment?

"As the result of our investigations", said the Reverend John Durham, chairman of the Youth Charter Group of the B. Y. P. A. at the opening of the proceedings, "we have been led to the definite conclusion that the condition of the youth of this country is, in many respects, extremely serious". The subsequent enquiry proved this contention up to the hilt, and ignorance of the conditions of life of British youth can never in the future be pleaded as an excuse for lack of attention to their improvement. Always it will be possible to say: "Look at the records of the Hearing!" A great work has unquestionably been performed.

National Youth Pilgrimage

Hardly had the Hearing been brought to conclusion, when sections of the youth who had taken part in its organisation devoted all their energies to the National Youth Pilgrimage. Organised, not by Youth Campaign, a pilgrimage to London was made by over 2,000 young people from all parts of the British Isles. From the bright Scottish glens and the dark Welsh valleys, from the gentle farm lands of the South and the dank, black areas of the Midlands, from factories, offices, mines, colleges and schools, the youth journeyed to join over 10,000 of their fellows from the metropolis.

After assembling at Trafalgar Square, traditional meeting-place of the British people, the pilgrims marched to the Cenotaph and filed slowly past it, while their leaders laid a wreath inscribed "From the Youth of 1939 to the Youth of 1914-1918"

From the Cenotaph the pilgrims proceeded to London's largest hall, the Empress Stadium where, with the hall filled to capacity, the most moving ceremony of the day took place. Each section of the pilgrims marched into the Stadium in turn, and in the form of a litany took a pledge in defence of their country of democracy and of international law; demanded the Youth Charter for social justice; and announced their readiness to serve their native land in the cause of peace and freedom

To a Government which would concern itself with these matters, the youth gave, in advance, their fullest support; to the present National Government which, they said, "had betrayed the cause of world democracy", they announced themselves as compelled to withhold it

What is the significance of the Pilgrimage? In the first place it should be noted that the body which sponsored it is the most definitely political of the co-ordi-

(Continued From Page 14)

nating bodies of British youth. But the extent to which the Pilgrimage was supported, as indicated by the innumerable offers of hospitality extended to the pilgrims by Members of Parliament of all political parties, and by citizens of all classes and creeds, and by the vast crowds of unorganised young people and sympathetic adults who followed its progress through every stage of its development, shows that it had its roots deep down among the British people.

Press Tributes

A large number of special articles written by distinguished personages appeared in the press on the occasion of the Pilgrimage. Perhaps the most notable of these articles was that written by Captain Lidell Hart, the authority on military affairs, that occupied a whole page in the "Sunday Pictorial".

"The policy which will deter-"mine the fate of the young is "being decided, in this country, "mainly by men who are too old "even to have fought even in the "last war", said the Captain. "But "it is the young who bear the "brunt of war. . . . A true demo-"cratic system of Government "should ensure that the views of "those who have to bear the major "risks should receive due atten-"tion. Not only on the question "of service itself, but in regard to "the policy that will determine "the need of it."

After a consideration of those factors in recent British foreign policy which have led to the alienation of the feelings of large numbers of British youth from the Government responsible for it, Captain Hart concluded:

"The defence, and advance, of "freedom 'at home' and abroad is "the only policy, and the one basis "of patriotism, on which we can "hope to rally the rising genera-"tion as a whole. And inspire it "with faith. The swelling ranks "of the youth movement are al-"ready infused with such a faith, "and with an eagerness to give "service. They are only waiting "for a sign that the nation's "course offers a worthy cause."

These last words expressed admirably the spirit of the Pilgrims, and until such a sign is given, they explained in interviews with a number of political leaders, they will not rest. These leaders included those of the Liberal, Labour and Co-operative Parties. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, however, found himself unable to receive them.

National Youth Parliament

The third of the principal recent activities of British youth was the National Youth Parliament which was concluded several weeks ago. In the Parliament, as the representatives of almost all the youth organisations in the country, over 600 young people took part. The procedure followed as closely as possible that of the House of Commons and at the opening, a "King's Speech" was read by Mr. Ewan Wallis-Jones, the Speaker of the House, and prospective Labour Parliamentary Candidate for the University of Wales.

"The disturbed conditions "which prevail in world affairs "cause us all anxiety", said the "Speech. "We deeply wish to "see the building of a new world "order which will give to all "peoples the right and the pos-"sibility of living their lives in "freedom, interdependence, jus-"tice and peace. A Peace Bill "will seek to secure that our "Ministers and people may be "constrained to strive for the "establishment of such condi-"tions through an effective "League of Nations. An aspect "of the problems facing youth "in India will be brought before "you by a Bill proposing Indian "Independence, and you will be "asked to consider proposals re-"lating to our colonies and their "mode of Government".

Indian Independence Bill

The Bill on Indian Independence which was submitted by the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Great Britain was preceded by an explanatory Memorandum dealing briefly with material conditions in India, with the new Constitution, and with the policy of the Indian National Congress. The Bill proposed (a) that a Constituent Assembly convened in India on the basis of universal franchise shall be competent to frame a Constitution for India; (b) that the Constitution so framed shall supersede the Government of India Act, 1935; and (c) that the Government set up under the Constitution framed by the said Constituent Assembly shall be recognised by the Government of the United Kingdom as the Government of a free and Sovereign State.

From the outset the Indian Independence Bill had the active sympathy of the House, and it was a matter of great regret that the time available did not allow of its adequate discussion. Due to this lack of time the Indian delegates withdrew the Bill after the Committee stage, upon which the Parliament immediately passed the following resolution:

"This House expresses every "sympathy with, and gives it sup-"port to the Indian people, in "their efforts to improve condi-"tions and to achieve indepen-"dence This House pledges its "friendship to Indian youth, and "recommends to youth organisa-"tions a serious study of Indian "problems"

Progressive Bills

Among the Bills passed by the Parliament was an important one on Youth Labour presented by the B. Y. P. A. and including a number of points from the Youth Charter. The reduction of youth's hours of work to 40 per week; the abolition of over-time for all under the age of 18; two weeks holiday per year with pay; a minimum wage and strict supervision of the environment in youth's places of work—the 600 members were unanimous in demanding them all.

Among further Bills passed were one directed to the improvement of the educational facilities of British youth, presented by the National Union of Students, and another on Nutrition, presented by the National Council of Girls' Clubs, providing among other things for the supply of free or cheap milk to school-children, unemployed youth, and nursing and expectant mothers.

With regard to Foreign Policy the Parliament passed by a handsome majority a Bill demanding the return of Great Britain to the policy of the League of Nations, and the adoption of the Covenant of the League as the foundation on which Britain's foreign relations should be based. Included in this Peace Bill was the proviso that

"It shall be unlawful to use the "armed forces of the Crown in any "manner contrary to the Cove-"nant".

The high level of the debates and the awareness and social consciousness of the members of the Youth Parliament have been acclaimed on all sides; while in the opinion of those who took part in it, the Parliament provided an invaluable experience in practical citizenship.

To the outsider, the Parliament demonstrated with force and clarity that Britain's younger generation is democratic to the core.

The activity of the young people of Britain for peace and social justice of which the Hearing, the Pilgrimage and the Parliament were expressions, goes on. Following the Hearing, smaller local Hearings have been organised; following the London Pilgrimage, Pilgrimages in towns and villages up and down the country have taken place; and following the National Youth Parliament, smaller Parliaments embracing the youth organisations of particular regions, towns or villages have been convened.

As never before in its annals, British youth is making its voice heard. And its voice is no uncertain one. To all it announces that Britain's young people want peace and freedom, liberty and social justice.

Unitedly, British youth marches on!

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THE WISDOM OF PROVERBS

have to hate and hate as though you might have to love." (Latin and German)

"A secret revealed to a woman is as a bubble that is blown." (Chinese)

"Love without clamour, hatred can come; hate without rancour, love can return it." (Armenian)

How many an error in life could have been obviated had we only learned the lesson of those counsels of moderation:—

"Love your neighbour, but don't tear down the fence" (German) or "dividing wall". (Hindi)

"God blesses him who pays visits and short visits." (Arabic)

"Half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one." (Chinese)

"It's the little that tastes." (Irish)

A firm belief in the insuperable power of fate and a disposition to accept every condition or event in birth, life and death as inevitable and destined are common to the proverbial folk-lore of all races, more so in the Orient than in the Occident. Here are some Oriental illustrations:—

"The beginning and the end reach out their hands to each other." (Chinese and other countries)

"Are the lines of the hand ever rubbed out?" (Hindi)

"The ram lamb is for the knife". (Kurdish)

"Who has come will depart again." (Sikh)

"What will be, will be; O my soul, hope not at all." (Sikh)

"Yesterday is dead; to-morrow is not born; to-day is in the agonies of death." (Sufism)

From the Occident:—

"After the game, the king and the pawn go into the same bag." (Italian and English)

"Whatever way you take, there is a league of bad road." (Spanish)

"One passes by the cemetery so often that in the end one falls into it." (Russian)

Charity, Kindness And Courtesy

Perhaps the most beautiful of

(Continued From Page 8)

the old-world sayings are those on Charity, Kindliness and Courtesy. Here are a few superb examples:

"I have made no man to weep." (Egyptian)

"Your smiling in your brother's face is alms." (Islam)

"Don't look at a torn dress". (Malagasy)

"When a friend asks, there is no to-morrow." (English and other countries)

"Reconcile the offended, sew up the torn." (Hindi)

"One good word can warm three winter months." (Japanese)

"If given with love a handful is sufficient.' (Telugu)

"A kind word is like spring day." (Russian)

"Behave to every one as if receiving a great guest." (Confucius)

'If you bow at all, bow low." (Chinese)

"A generous man is nigh unto God, nigh unto men, nigh unto paradise, far from hell." (Islam)

"Save thyself by giving; what's given is well saved." (Buddisism)

"Liberality, courtesy, kindness and usefulness—these are to the world what the linchpin is to the rolling chariot." (Buddhism)

"Good men see ill while their good deeds are green." (Buddhism)

"Among men reject none." (Taoism)

"To be in one's inmost heart in kindly sympathy with all things, to love all men; to allow no selfish thoughts; this is the nature of benevolence and righteousness." (Confucianism)

"Charity done in secret, eager courtesy to the visitor of his house silence after doing kindness, and public mention after receiving it, modest in fortune, conversation without spice of insolence—who taught good men this rule of life, hard as a sword's edge to tread?" (Hinduism)

Idealism

I cannot refrain from mentioning just a few more gems reflecting idealism:—

"God could not be everywhere, so he sent mother." (Egyptian)

"If you have two loaves of bread, sell one and buy a lily." (Chinese and Arabic)

"If we could all be courteous for even a single day, the hatreds of humanity would turn to love." (Confucius)

"If your wife is small, stoop down and whisper in her ear." (Talmud)

"Three things ease the heart from sorrow; water, green grass and the beauty of women." (Indian)

With the sole exception of the sublime sayings of the founders and prophets of the great religions, many of which have become proverbial the proverb is unique unsurpassed as an echo of the thought of ancient man, veritable "Little Gospels" or "Daughter of Daily Experience", with contents of bold, charity and humanity, infinite riches in a little room.

"What flowers are to gardens, spices to food, gems to a garment, and stars to heaven, such are proverbs interwoven in speech." (Hebrew)—"The Aryan Path".

The bride and groom start out with glowing plans only to have the sparkle extinguished by the demands of an old lady called Household Budget.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

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Vratrasura. Your prestige hangs on the mercy of one great sage. If you can procure the bones of Maharshi Dadhichi, prepare a weapon out of them. That alone can kill the demon!"

Service and Sacrifice.

Sage Dadhichi was performing "tapa" on the banks of the Sabarmati. Indra and the other gods approached him.

"Oh! Great Sage, you hold in the palms of your hands the happiness of the human race. A demon called Vratrasur is terrorising all. There is no death for him but by your bones, and without his death there is no amelioration for the gods, men or beasts. Give us, therefore, your bones."

Service was the motto of Dadhichi's life; "tapa", his daily routine; self-sacrifice, the goal of his life; welfare of others, the supreme desire of his heart What hesitation then could we have? The Sage said, "What could be better luck for me than offering my body in sacrifice for the gods and the people? I am at your disposal!"

So saying, the Sage again entered into Samadhi. As a cow sent by Indra licked his body, all flesh disappeared. Of the remaining bones, the King of the Divines prepared a weapon called Vajra, and with it demon Vratrasur was slain.

* * * *

In The Land Of Mid-night Sun

By G. F. Lakhani

Most of you have heard of Norway where for some days in June, the sun shines for all the 24 hours, near Cape North.

Norway is also famous for its fiords which are narr ow, zig zag armlets of the sea between high cliffs. On a moon—lit night in summer, it is simply bewitching to be one of the steamers which ply in these fiords. There is peace and quiet everywhere. It is not so much the grandeur of nature, as its serenity, that appeals most to the heart.

Not only is Norway famous for its natural scenery, which lifts us to things of the higher realm and makes us part of nature itself, but the people of Norway are also one one of the most charming in the world.

I was living in Oslo with a family, quite unknown to me previously, and I passed such a happy time there that my three days' stay in that home has become one of the most cherished memories of my entire stay in Europe for some five and a half years. The head of the family was a middle-aged but sprightly lady, mother of two children, and as I have now fondly come to treat her, my mother too.

Making Others Happy

One day, sitting in the sun-bathed garden of her "Sol-Vein" the Home of Sunshine, as her white-house was called, I was writing a letter to my father in India. Mrs. Ingeborg Schjelderup—for that was her name, came to me and finding what I was doing, asked me if she could also add a few words of greetings to my father.

She had known me for hardly a day or two but her wide sympathies opened her golden heart to me.

During the course of my conversationsn with her, one day, I casually told her that I had a weakness for chocolates, and behold! the next day, I had a whole packet of them!!!

One evening it was very chilly and I returned home with my hands rather cold. Mrs. Schjelderup saw this and up she came, rubbing my hands and sympathising with me. "Poor Boy! his hands are cold!....."

No wonder, I was unhappy to leave her. In three days I had got a mother and a friend whom I shall remember to the end of my days. I also realised that it did not cost anything to make others happy. A smile or a little act of kindness can radiate sunshine wherever one might be!

* * * *

Easier To Smile

THE HUMAN face has nearly 66 muscles. A scientist has just stated that while it takes 50 of these facial muscles to bring about a frown, only 13 muscles are needed to form a smile. It is thus not only pleasanter to smile, but entails less hard work.

It is by the muscles of the face that the expressions of pain, anger, amusement, and so on, can be registered. There are rings of muscles round the eyes and mouth, by which we can screw up either the eyes or mouth. There is a muscle above the eye, by which the skin of the forehead can be wrinkled; several muscles run to the angles of the mouth enabling it to be distorted.

By the constant use of certain muscles a face may become set with wrinkles.

Group-photo of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari members taken on Sunday, June 4, when Shrimati Trangini Behn Nilkanth met them.

"The Joy of the Trapeze."
Photo by H. S. Rao.

* * * *

Just Guess

IN THE first place I am part of a chain.

Now change my head and you will see I am a colour neither black nor white.

Change my head again and I am a place where people go to skate.

Give me another head and I am an entanglement.

Change my head fourth time and I turn into a fur-bearing animal.

Give me still a different head and I'm found in a kitchen.

Another new head and I am a quick motion of the eyes.

Answers: Link, Pink, Rink, Kink, Mink, Sink, Wink

* * * *

I Want Money

"I WISH I'd enough money to buy an elephant."

"What d'you want an elephant for?"

"I don't, I want the money."

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

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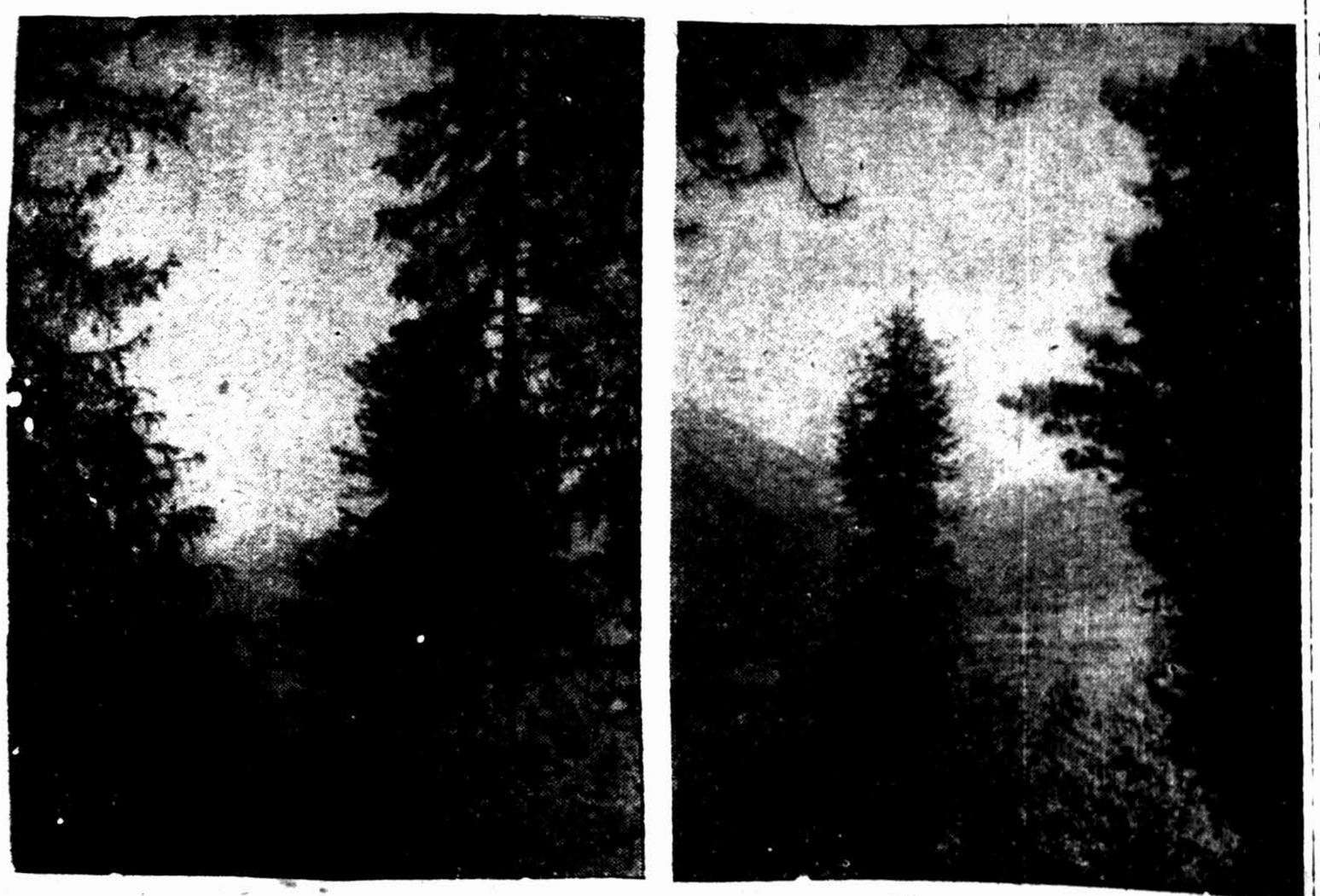

Beautiful scenes of Kashmir.

An American Interviews Mahatmaji

(Continued From Page 10)

the butchery that seems to be impending."

As it would, if miracles do happen, and this particular miracle could come true. But my mind went back to Germany's marching millions, to the newly achieved stupendous might of the Reich, to the hardships that have been undergone in achieving it and the confidence existing there that by dint of that might there can be wrought world domination out of which Nazism and Germany can wrest all their hearts' desires. And then, coming back to the present, there was before me this simple and sincere old man who has never known such adversaries, but has waged his little wars against kinder and more considerate antagonists over whom such weaknesses as civil disobedience and fasting for a moral issue have always prevailed.

And already the frail body, still weak from the long fast, had tired and the alert mind had remembered the many things it had to take up that day, apart from settling Europe's problems.

"Isn't that enough for one morning"? said Mr. Gandhi.

A Sensation

Gandhi's suggested peace solution will probably have been forgotten in the rush of events by the time this article is printed But to complete the picture let me record the effect of its publication in India.

It was necessary to have the dispatch containing the Mahatma's message typewritten before committing its cable-ese to the mercies of the Indian telegraphers, so I carried it to friends in The Associated Press of India, a native organization unconnected with the American Associated Press, and there borrowed a typewriter and operator.

As I was leaving, my friend, the English manager, came to me. Couldn't he have the privilege of sending it out with proper credit after "The Times" had used it? There was no good reason why not. So I consented to leave a copy with him for use after a proper period, and in a two days' journey across India forgot all about the matter.

But on the third day there stood in the doorway of my hotel in Calcutta a vendor of evening newspapers displaying a contents bill.

"Mr. Gandhi's solution of European tangle," screamed the page-wide headline, and under it the Mahatma's picture, hastily resurrected from stock. It was typical of Indian journalism that the editor hadn't like the harshness of the noun in Gandhi's characterization of "the butchery that seems to be impending" and had changed it to "trouble," thereby blunting the point of the Mahatma's argument, and that in filling out the cable-ese some of my own observations had been incorrectly attributed to him. But otherwise his message was all there.

And it was a sensation People rushed to buy the paper and formed groups all over the tea-room discussing the Mahatma with pride and joy. And the Indian conclusion was unanimous: No war. Gandhi had spoken. He had found the way out. The next morning's Indian newspapers indicated the same conclusion.

For the vast sub-continent that is India is parochial despite its size and knows nothing of distant Europe and its more violent and terrifying problems. That perhaps is why the greater section of the Hindu population believes with all its heart that alone and defenseless, save for Gandhi's weapons of civil disobedience and self-immolation, it can face a covetous world in arms and remain scatheless and unappropriated. The lessons of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Memel are lost on that India.

And Gandhi, Mahatma and dreamer, is its prophet and sage. Basically, he may be perhaps more shrewd and he is more facile in adapting himself to new emergencies. But he is an old man.—("The New York Times Magazine.")

Tuberculosis

(Continued from Page 9)

arteries are eroded and the result is blood mixed with the sputum. The breaking of these patches is a long process and there is also a healing process along with this destruction. The healing process corresponds exactly to the proportion of the vitality shown by the suffering individuals. These patches, when emptied after the breaking process, would form the cavities. We know that the tuberculosis is almost invariably associated with cavities in the lungs. These may be as small as the pin head or as big as an orange. The disease almost invariably begins in one of the lungs and that also in one lobe. It begins generally at the region which lies below the clavicle, though it was formerly believed that it begins at the apex i.e. the tissue of the lung lying above the level of the clavicles.

During this process of breaking of the patches and efforts of the healing, an important phenomenon takes place. The sputum which contains a large amount of tubercle bacilli is lodged at the division of the air tube and is inhaled in the other healthy lung where a fresh process of the formation of the tubercles begins. In this manner the disease spreads from one side of the lung to the other. It would be clear how the disease spreads very insidiously and slowly and how then the contaminated sputum of the diseased lung helps in spreading the disease in the opposite healthy lung.

TUBERCULOSIS OF THE INTESTINES.

To close this article one has to say a few words regarding the tuberculosis of the alimentary tract, i.e., the tuberculosis of the digestive system.

It is located at the junction of the small and large intestines which can be localised on the outer surface at the right side below and to the right of the umbilicus. This variety of tuberculosis is caused mainly by lodging of the tuberculous sputum, which is swallowed by the patient. The infected sputum stays there for many hours and the germs get splendid opportunity of penetrating in the finest innermost wall of the intestine.

Here again patches of tubercules are formed which break and form ulcers. This variety of tuberculosis is almost invariably secondary to the primary, advanced tuberculosis of the lungs.

The patient suffers from high disorder of the digestive system. He has loose stools which contains mucous, pus and sometimes blood also. He passes this variety of stools very often in the day.

In the article to follow an attempt would be made to explain the symptoms of the disease, and in the last article an important point of prevention and cure of the disease would be discussed.

"This seems a good lighter. How many cigarettes will it do to the gallon?"

The mentally sketchy girl-friend reaches for her beau's brow when after commenting on his languor he informs her he's down with a severe dose of spring fever.

DISTILLED WATER AS NEW ALLY IN FIGHT AGAINST CANCER

(By STEPHEN MEDONOUGH).

The injection of ordinary distilled water into cancer growths after they have been treated with X-rays is declared to be the newest advance of science toward controlling the disease.

Dr. G. Failla of Memorial Hospital, New York City, and a member of the United States National Cancer Advisory Council announced to the National Academy of Science last month that, in certain cases, water administered several times a day following X-ray treatment made the cancer cells swell up and die. Water alone had no effect and X-rays alone required much more intensive doses to kill the cells.

The New York physician and his assistant, Dr. K. Sugiura, worked with one of the most virulent forms of cancer used in laboratory experiments. Known as sarcoma 180, it is ordinarily fatal within a short time.

The experiments reported were done on mice but Dr. Dalla told the Academy members "it is logical to assume that similar effects will be found in humans" when tests are made on otherwise hopeless cases. Such tests will not be carried out until further animal experiments have been performed.

The action of water in destroying cancer cells apparently results from its absorption into them to form new chemical substances with the ions created by X-ray irradiation. Dr. Failla declared.

Ions are atoms of matter which become electrically unbalanced when the X-rays knock off one or more electrons from their chemical structure.

Billions of such ions are created in one cubic centimetre of tissue and in their haste to recombine they unite with water molecules which pass through the cell walls. Thus pressure is created inside which is sufficient to rupture the walls and destroy the cells.

In some experiments, Dr. Failla added, complete regression of cancer growths in mice resulted in three days when the combined X-ray and water treatment was used. X-rays and water resulted in from two to 15 times the number of complete regressions that occurred under X-ray treatment alone.

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Bert—I don't believe my taste is any better than yours.

Harry—No, but your credit is.

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Kruger National Park

dertaking, while protecting the game, to take over the administration of the native tenants, collect and remit rents to the companies.

With great public spirit, all the companies agreed to the proposal, and this action on their part resulted, about the middle of 1903, in the whole area between the Sabi and Olifants Rivers being added to the reserve.

Promising Results

From the beginning the general principle was adopted of leaving as much as possible to Nature. It was realised that she was the best healer if only man would let her alone, and so all the many suggestions advanced about artificially promoting the increase of the animals were disregarded.

The only exception was made in the case of carnivorous animals which had to live at the expense of the others.

It being accordingly realised that the carnivora must be drastically kept down a vermin list was issued of animals to be killed, and through many years rangers had to submit to the Warden a monthly statement of their activities in this respect. Within a few years the results began to be apparent in the obvious increase of the game and in the readiness with which these animals began to show themselves to human beings, for whom, in an astonishingly short time they lost the frantic terror which they had at first displayed.

When the five years administration granted by the companies expired, the results of the experiment were so promising that it was generally felt they should not be allowed to lapse, and the companies directed by men of public spirit added another five years to the lease.

During this time the question was frequently asked: Why is the Government spending all this money?

In those days not a great many people were able to look at wild animals except as the providers of trophies or meat. The beauty of the live creature itself appealed to a comparatively limited number.

Many Vicissitudes

The conduct of the American

(Continued from Page 3.)

national park suggested the solution, simple and clear. Public sympathy must be enlisted and South Africa must have its own Yellowstone Park. But between the birth of the idea and its fulfilment lay weary years of struggle.

Just about that time the union of the country's different states and colonies was being accomplished and it was hoped the reserve would, as a preliminary, be placed under the Central Government. Steps were taken to have this suggestion brought forward at the Capetown conference called to consider unification, but among more weighty matters it was over-looked, and after the establishment of Union the reserve found itself, with the general game preservation of the province under the Transvaal Provincial Council, which came to control it for some sixteen years.

During the period 1915-19 the reserve suffered in every way. The staff was so reduced in numbers, the Warden and half the white staff being absent and the native police cut down by nearly two-thirds—that poaching became general, especially by natives, and in fact some of the smaller types have not to this day recovered from those—to them—terrible years.

However, about the beginning of 1920, the Warden having meantime returned and resumed duty, administration again came to function on a permanent basis.

About the year 1922, things looked black indeed for the continuance of the natural sanctuary. Few appeared to have visualised any possible use for—or interest in—the wild animals except for the purpose of being shot and turned into biltong.

However in 1922 the institution by the South African Railways of tours through the reserve gave an indication of the true trend of popular feeling.

Favourite Resort

The park was first opened to the public by the beginning of winter in 1928 and some 200 cars almost at once traversed these routes. There were however no road bridges across the rivers, and as the railway bridges could not be used, the plan of providing pontoons was evolved.

At the end of 1929 there were pontoons working over the Olifants, Sabi and Crocodile Rivers, while some 400 miles of motor road had been constructed and 800 cars entered the reserve in 1929.

In 1930 a pontoon over the Crocodile River at Malelane was completed, also an additional 100 miles of road, and that year the fee for entry to the park was paid by nearly 2,000 cars.

During 1931 there was opened the "Jack of the Busveld" road being a portion of the old Laurenco Marques—Lydenburg wagon road.

•

The rest camp at Letaba was established and various additions and improvements were made at other camps. A causeway leading to the Olifants River pontoon was completed and opened, and nearly 3,000 cars entered the park.

In 1932 a new road along the South bank of the Sabi River, connecting Reserve and Lower Sabi, was opened to the public. A new rest camp at Crocodile Bridge was completed, and a permanent causeway across the Sand River was added.

There is to-day probably a greater variety of wild life to be seen in the Kruger National Park than in any area of similar size in the world. There are other parts of Africa where the country is very open and on some of the wide plains game may still be found in enormous masses, but as a rule there is sameness, and were it not for the dwarf forest bush which covers much of the area, there is no doubt that the number of animals which the visitors would be able to view from the road would exceed anything to be observed elsewhere.

Driving all over the park, you cannot leave your car, especially not in the vicinity of any lions, without the utmost risk. Cheetahs are often seen by visitors and frequently mistaken for lions. They are perfectly harmless to human beings.

Lions, when the car is only a few yards distant from them lazily rise, walk a few yards away from the road and again lie down.

Young animals, full of curiosity, walk up close to smell the car from a few yards away and some times they twitch their tails, a sign of slight excitement or nervousness.

Most of the animals, especially the older, are used to the cars and they do not take any interest in the visitors even though they may be driving very near to them.

In twelve parts of the park rest camps are established.

All visitors must be in the rest camps within half an hour after sunset and may not leave earlier than half an hour before sunrise. Travelling outside these hours entails for the first half-hour or part thereof a fine of 10 shillings, from half an hour upwards of one pound sterling.

But not to leave the camp after those hours means that you do not see anything of the real life of the Kruger National Park. The night is the time, when the adventure begins.....The night is the time, when the animals awake and the fight for life and death starts .... The night is the time, when you realize, that the human cannot change the animals, and .... no power can change the human beings....

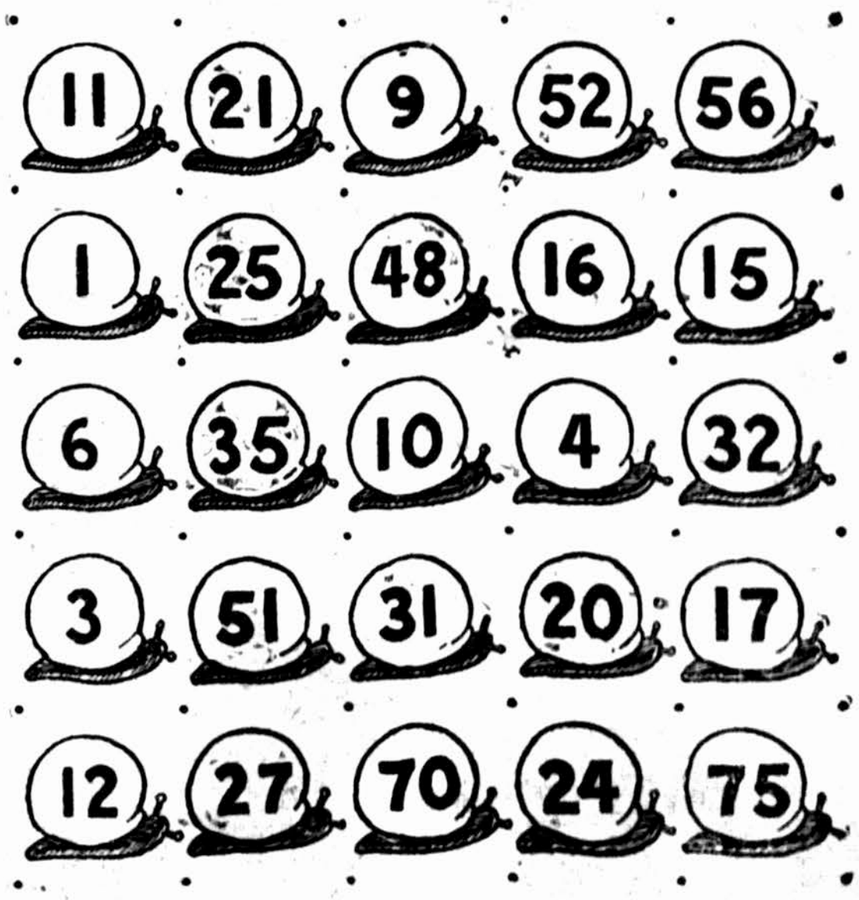
PORTUGAL'S LOSSES IN SPANISH WAR

More Than In European War Of 1914-18

Portugal lost more men in the Spanish civil war than in the World War, according to statistics published in Lisbon.

Out of the 18,000 who volunteered on the side of General Francisco Franco, the number killed and wounded reached almost 50 per cent.

Can You Snare the Snails?



FOUR dots surround each snail in the accompanying drawing. The puzzlist is to start at a certain dot, and drawing a single continuous line from dot to dot, endeavor to snare as many snails as possible by enclosing them in boxes. Needless to say, the solver is not allowed to go over a line twice or make a double line, for that would be too easy.

It is impossible to snare all the snails, and that is where the numbers come in. Write down the number of each snail you capture and add up these numbers to obtain your score. You are expected to make a score of five hundred or more, before you, yourself, are snared by not being able to draw farther without breaking your line, or retracing it.

How high a score can you make?

(For Solution See Page 55)

INSIDE HYDERABAD

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Druggists' Charade: The words are: A Pot, He, Cries: Apothecaries.

Snaring the Snails: The accompanying solution shows a score of 521.

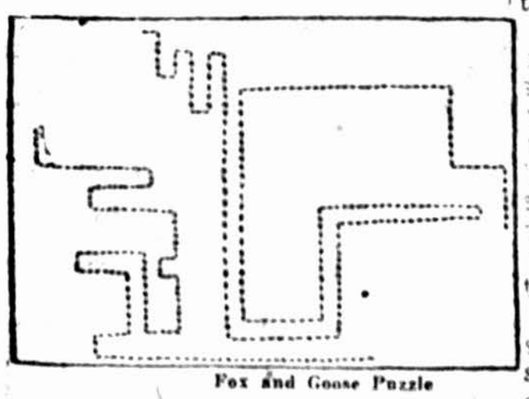
Easton to Weston: Those sign posts are put there to lead you astray. They are unnecessary to a solution of this puzzle, which is very easy. Since each cyclist covered the distance from Easton to Weston once and each had covered as much of the return distance as the other had still to go, it is evident that together they rode the distance as the other had still to go, it is evident that together they rode the distance three times. It is only necessary to divide the total number of miles traveled by three to obtain the solution, which is 22 miles

The Checker Problem: White gets out of deep water by moving his king from 3 to 7. Black, of course, jumps from 11 to 2 and White grabs his lifesaver by playing 9 to 6. This is a remarkable example of checker strategy, for after Black jumps 2 to 9 White goes into his stroke and lands on 22.

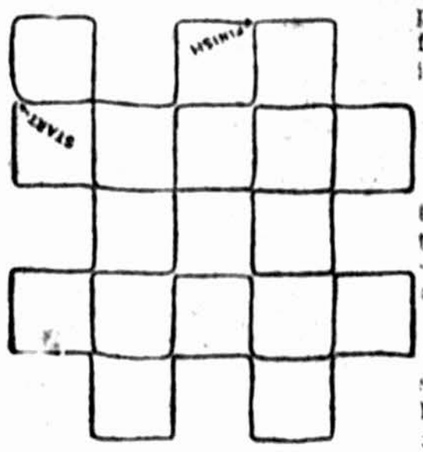
Two Birds: The names of the birds are Eagle and Finch. The words formed in the upper box are: Peace. In the lower box the words are: Fight, Minor, Bonus, Stack, Peach

Mystic Square: Cut along the solid lines and fold on the dotted ones By making the divisions narrower, the square can be stretched farther.

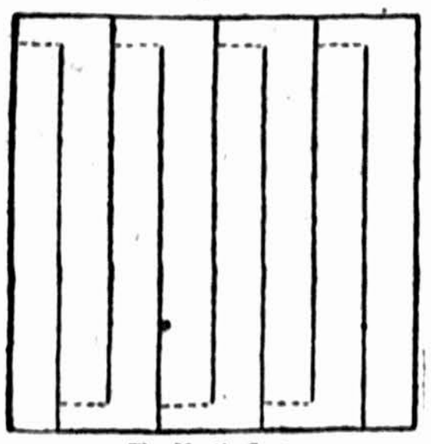
Flower-pot Anagram: Deliberate, Liberated, Retailed, Treadle, Belate, Later, Tale, East, At, A.



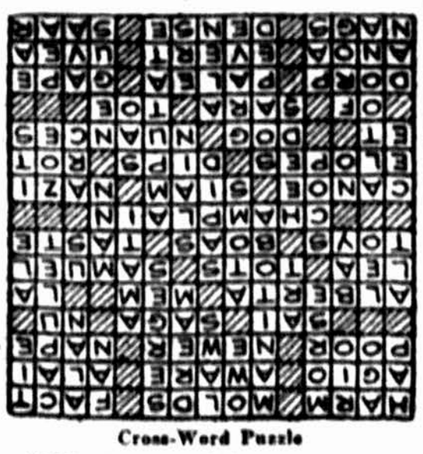
Fox and Goose Puzzle



Snaring the Snails



The Mystic Square



Cross-Word Puzzle

WHAT poet is like a sly piece of bacon?

Answer: Cunningham.

(Continued From Page 5)

now. He is now the Member-in-Charge of Judicial and Ecclesiastical departments. He is tall and erect; with his slightly stiff neck, his figure seems rather uncommon. He seems to be conscious of his high position and wields his power with a vengeance. He speaks slowly but deliberately, and when he flares up he falters.

His association with Mrs. Annie Besant during her Home Rule activity helped him in continuing his interest in public affairs. He may not have any new or original ideas to offer for the solution of the outstanding problems of the country, still he tries to ponder and speak on them

There are two other members of the Executive Council—Raja Shamraj Bahadur, the youngest member, and Nawab Aqeel Jung, the senior most—who are left out of this picture, for I have not had the occasion to meet them.

Ways & Life Of Officials

The ways of the Hyderabad officers are as strange as they are varying. They are as inconsistent as the change in their costumes. They may not be as helpful as you would want them to be, but they do certainly give you a sort of satisfaction. If they grant interviews, it is more for the fear of being accused of discourtesy; when representations are made personally they are seldom noted and examined; when applications are handed over they are not seldom passed on to the "chuprasi" or peon, without even reading their contents.

With a few exceptions, the rest of the officers never endeavour to study the files. They blindly sign on the interpretation usually given by their personal assistants or the clerk concerned, with the inevitable result that grievances multiply, wastage increases, favouritism flourishes, and corruption sets in.

Then, again, the decisions of such officers as are extremely scrupulous and impartial are more often than not negatived by the powers at the top. A straightforward and an unyielding officer is hardly encouraged here.

There is another peculiar type of officers. They loudly talk of their impartiality, fearlessness and loyalty to the State, but, in fact, they starve the poor and deprive the deserving, while enriching the powerful and supporting the unjust.

The officers of Hyderabad are, of course, very amply paid, and so the standard of their life is high. Everyone of them possesses a car, and most of them live in up-to-date buildings of their own, situated in the suburbs extending in a radius of 5 or 6 miles from the city. Those of the younger generation, in particular, imitate the Western mode of life, and even feel elated by addressing their better halves as "darling".

Another noteworthy feature about the official class in Hyderabad is that from the highest officer downwards to the lowest, they are all very neatly and tastefully dressed and are polished in their manners. And this feature is a proof of the fine Mughal culture still surviving in the capital of the Nizam.

She: "If you think I'm going out with you in that hat you've another mistake. People will think you're mad!"

JUVENILE'S SENSATIONAL BICYCLE DASH!

Young Tony tried hard to get to the New York World's Fair.

The other night he was lodged in Juvenile Court detention quarters, accused of stealing a bicycle at St Johns, Que., just after he made his "sensational" dash across the international border.

The 14-year-old boy was missing from his Montreal home on May 1. According to the story he told police officers, he wanted desperately to see Grover Whalen's show of shows and set out that day for the United States of America.

He hitch-hiked as far as the boundary line, where he was stopped by U. S. immigration officials. Lacking credentials, he was turned away, and, admitting defeat for the time being, he "bummed" his way back to St. Johns.

Here he "borrowed" a bicycle It was the World's Fair or bust, as far as he was concerned, according to the police version, and he figured that, astride a bicycle, he might be able to tear across the border so fast that immigration men couldn't catch him.

They apparently didn't for he turned up in Plattsburg, N. Y. Police there questioned him, and then shipped him back to St. Johns. From there he was brought to Montreal.

SNOW WHITE BREAKS THE RECORD!

HOLLYWOOD, Saturday.

"Snow white and the seven dwarfs" has made more money than any other film in the history of the kinema. Walt Disney's studio reveals that since the full-length cartoon was released, it has made approximately £1,348,000.

This figure exceeds by £348,000 the former record established in 1928 by "The Singing Fool," one of the first all-talkies.

"Snow White" has just been withdrawn from circulation in the United States. It is however, still playing in many foreign countries, where theatre receipts will probably add another £400,000 to the picture's record.

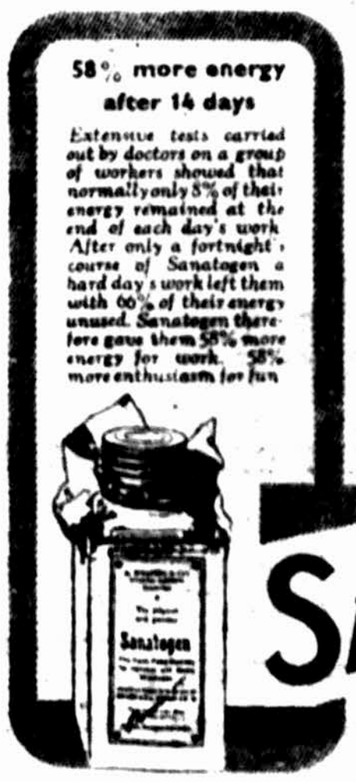
Smith—I read the other day that it takes only the smallest fraction of a second to wink your eye.

Jones—Yes, but it takes the greatest part of the day to explain it to your wife.

"And now I am a NEW MAN again—thanks to SANATOGEN"

How many times have these words been spoken by grateful men all over the world! Grateful because Sanatogen has brought them a carefree feeling of exuberant health that they have not known for years. If you feel tired, listless, run-down, or if you are convalescing after illness, take a course of Sanatogen. Sanatogen repairs worn nerves. It builds new, rich blood. It gives you back the strength and vigour that work and worry drain away. Sanatogen is no mere stimulant. The good it does is as permanent as the blood in your body.

We believe sincerely that Sanatogen is the finest tonic food ever discovered. And more than 25,000 doctors have supported this belief in writing.


58% more energy after 14 days
Extensive tests carried out by doctors on a group of workers showed that normally only 8% of their energy remained at the end of each day's work. After only a fortnight's course of Sanatogen a hard day's work left them with 66% of their energy unused. Sanatogen therefore gave them 58% more energy for work, 58% more enthusiasm for fun
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SANATOGEN

THE TRUE TONIC FOOD

Obtainable of all Chemists and Stores

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

MRS. Black: "That poor Mrs. Jones, has completely lost her voice."

Mrs. White: "Dear, dear, I must go and call. I'm longing to have a good talk with her."

* * * *

THE occupant of a ground-floor flat said to the postman: "You always seem to have something for the man in the top flat."

"Yes," replied the postman; I once had a row with him, and ever since he has sent himself a postcard every day, just because he knows I have to climb five flights of stairs to deliver it."

* * * *

THE inspector visiting a country school was asking the children questions.

After a while he said to the class, "Now, I want one of you to ask me a question I can't answer."

After a few vain attempts, a small boy said: "Please, sir, if you were stuck in a pool of mud up to your neck and a brick was thrown at your head, would you duck?"

* * * *

FATHER: "I am proud of the way my son has worked his way to the top."

Friend: "What is he doing?"

"Well, he started as a shoemaker and now he's a hairdresser.

* * * *

"DO you believe in love at first sight?"

"Yes, but a second look won't hurt."

* * * *

"IS she the type who lets out everything?"

"Yes, everything except her husband."

* * * *

"HAVE you much room in your new flat?"

"Heavens, no. My kitchen and dining-room are so small that I have to live on condensed milk and shortbread."

* * * *

LITTLE Mary's father had denied her a pleasure which she had expected to enjoy. That night, when she said her prayers, she concluded with the petition: "And please don't give Daddy any more children. He don't know how to treat those he's got now."

* * * *

TWO literary lights, one from Oxford and the other from Cambridge, were having a jolly, little talk, when something cropped up which caused the Cambridge man to say: "The trouble with you Oxford men is that you are inclined to be a little snobbish."

"That," said the other, "is unkind and unwarranted! Why, when I rowed in the crew I knew every man in the boat—except three down in the stern!"

THE two bright young newlyweds met at tea. "Well, my dear," said the first, "and how do you like married life?"

"Oh," said the second, "Bill and I are always quarrelling. He never will see that I'm always right. Do you know, he actually told me last week that he wanted a divorce?"

"Did he really? Is he unhappy?"

"He certainly is—ever since he told me."

* * * *

TWO policemen sat in their radio car and listened to the announcer's command.

"Calling Car 13. Calling Car 13. Go to 19, Blank Avenue. A man is fighting with his wife. Take away the shoe he's hitting her with."

"Gosh!" murmured the first policeman. "That's awful!"

* * * *

"YOUNG man," said the magistrate severely, "the assault you committed on your poor wife was most brutal. Do you know of any reason why I should not send you to prison?"

"If you do, your honour," replied the prisoner, "it will break up our honeymoon."

* * * *

"UNCLE," said a little girl. "Don't you think I look just like my mother?"

"Hush, child, hush," responded her mother; "you mustn't be vain."

THAT'S all very well," shouted the husband, "but do you realize that you spend more than I earn?"

"Yes" replied the wife, coldly, "But you know perfectly well that you are paid three times as much as you earn.

* * * *

"As soon as the cold weather comes I have to stop playing billiards," said Smith.

"How's that?" asked his friend.

"Every time the three balls get together they remind me of my overcoat."

* * * *

THE pretty, auburn-haired woman was on her way home from a holiday, and between trains in London dashed off a post-card to her sister. "I hope I catch this train," she concluded hurriedly, and handed the card to a porter, asking him to post it.

When her sister got the message, it bore a neat, pencilled postscript: "She caught it Respectfully yours, Porter."

* * * *

"WAL, boys," said the American boxer's manager, just back from Europe, "Spike sure had a wunnerful time in England. Interdooced to all the big guys, Lord Jawn Reith, Sir Derby, the Oil of Connaught, an' the Dook of Lonsdale; met 'em all, din'tcher, Spike, boy?"

"Yeah, an' licked 'em all, too" drawled the boxer.

UNCLE TOBY had a neighbour who was in the habit of working on Sundays, but after a while he joined the church. One day he met the minister to whose church the man belonged.

"Well, Uncle Toby," said the minister, "do you see any difference in Mr. Brown since he joined the church?"

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "a great difference. Before, when he went to mend the fence on Sunday he always carried his axe on his shoulder. Now he carries it under his overcoat."

* * * *

A MAN, limping painfully along the road, met a friend, who asked him what was the matter. He explained that his boots were several sizes too small.

"Why did you get them, then?" he was asked.

"Well, you see, my wife goes to the pictures every night, my son goes to the dog-races, and my daughter is always out. The only pleasure I get is when I take my boots off."

* * * *

THE young solicitor was sent out of town to interview an important client.

Later the head of his firm received the following telegram: "Have forgotten name of client. Please wire at once."

This was the reply: "Client's name Whitehead. Your name Burkey"

Our Humorist At Large

"A fine state of affairs. My husband a collector and when I want a halfpenny stamp never one in the house."

"It's all right. He won't bite. He . . .he's on a vegetable diet."

"Yus 'e said 'when I look at you it makes me think wot a wonderful thing nature is.' Wot do you make of that?"

THE
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These two Statues—the one at the left representing "Victory", by the sculptor Chmelar and the other at the right, representing "Servitude", by Fojtik—gracing the streets of Prague, capital of Czecho-slovakia, have now become tragically symbolical of the dramatic rise and fall of that unhappy country.

Pope Pius XII, in his capacity as Bishop of Rome, took formal possession of his Parish Church, St. John Lateran, on May 18. This ceremony had not been carried out for 90 years. Photo shows Pope Pius blessing the crowd as he is carried in sedia gestatoria into the basilica of St. John Lateran.

Sir Oswald Mosley inspecting the women fascists during the May Day celebration march and rally of the British Fascists in London.

Three dummies (left to right, Squadron-leaders Sandbags, Sandbags and Sandbags) seen during a pause in the rehearsals of Empire Air Day at Henlow.

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